

#14

EXHIBIT 1

BRISTOL, SS SUPERIOR COURT
FILED
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BRISTOL SUPERIOR COURT

MAY - 4 2023

ANDRE BISASOR,
Plaintiff

JENNIFER A. SULLIVAN, ESQ.
CLERK / MAGISTRATE

v.

CASE#: 2273CV00430

CRAIG S. DONAIS;
RUSSELL F. HILLIARD;
DONAIS LAW OFFICES PLLC (as amended);
UPTON AND HATFIELD LLP (as amended);
MARY K. DONAIS (as amended),
Defendants.

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1. The plaintiff, in the above captioned case, hereby submits this amended¹ complaint against the above-named defendants Craig S. Donais (hereinafter "Mr. Donais" or "Donais"), Russell F. Hilliard (hereinafter "Mr. Hilliard" or "Hilliard"), Donais Law Offices PLLC (hereinafter "Donais Law Offices"), Upton & Hatfield LLP (hereinafter "Upton & Hatfield") and Mary K. Donais (hereinafter "Mary Donais" or "Ms. Donais" or "donais' wife") (hereinafter together collectively referred to as the "defendants"), for defamation, tortious interference with advantageous relations, violations of the Massachusetts civil rights act, violations of 93A consumer protection act, civil conspiracy, intentional infliction of emotional distress, malicious prosecution, and abuse of process.
2. The plaintiff demands a jury trial.
3. NB: The plaintiff hereinafter is also, where applicable, referred to in the first person, as "I", "me", "my", in addition to original term in the third person as "plaintiff".

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

A. Summary of Allegations

4. This case is about holding lawyers accountable for defamation, and about sophisticated race discrimination by exploiting racism against two African Americans (including falsely saying that I accused him of race discrimination because simply he declined to represent me in a case which is patently false), and then going to the police to make false reports and to try to use the police to intimidate and retaliate against said African Americans (when said African Americans tried to hold him legally accountable for these false accusations and attempts at intimidation), thereby putting their lives in danger from police by making a false police report and falsely suggesting that they are dangerous criminals and more. The plaintiff will prove these allegations. In light of the defendants' malicious attempt to involve law enforcement against African Americans, this is a critically important case in this day of racial justice reckoning and in the aftermath of the death of George Floyd.

B. Primary Defamation Allegation: False Accusation of Race Discrimination Accusation

5. Donais made false statements about me that are defamatory and damaging to the plaintiff's reputation, and injurious to the plaintiff's legal rights. The very purpose of him making these statements was to damage the plaintiff and harm the plaintiff's reputation and credibility.
6. For example, Donais made written statements to others saying that the plaintiff accused him of race discrimination because he (Donais) declined to represent the plaintiff, in a case against a defendant hotel,

¹ NB: This amended complaint is filed pursuant to MRCP 15a stating that "(a) A party may amend his pleading once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served and prior to entry of an order of dismissal...". As of this date, no responsive pleading has been served or filed by the defendants and there is no dismissal that has occurred.

that the plaintiff became upset and angry because he (Donais) declined representation and thus accused him (Donais) with no reason or basis of being a racist.

7. This was based on nothing and no actual facts that occurred, but it was manufactured by Donais to attack the plaintiff with an inflammatory accusation that could stick because the plaintiff is black. This is dog whistle racism intended to hurt and harm the plaintiff's reputation.
8. These statements by Donais were made with malicious intent and reckless disregard of the truth.
9. In making these statements, Donais was motivated by racial animus and intended to exploit the plaintiff's race as a black man and to use it against him.
10. These false accusations (by Donais) of race discrimination accusation by the plaintiff is tantamount to him playing the "race card in reverse".
11. The statements by Donais were false, disparaging, and negative statements about the plaintiff. It is analogous to a man saying that a woman falsely and frivolously accused him of rape, based on no reason or facts that occurred. If the woman made no such accusation, then the statement is defamatory and harmful to her reputation and intended to create despise and contempt of her in the community, much less if presented to a court or to law enforcement or others. It would be intended to paint the woman as a crazy irrational woman seeking to falsely accuse a man of rape. The same is true in this case where Donais falsely stated that the plaintiff frivolously accused him of race discrimination as such a statement is likewise defamatory and harmful to the plaintiff's reputation and intended to create despise and contempt of the plaintiff in the community and the public.
12. Donais' false and defamatory statements were gratuitously and maliciously made in order to harm, annoy, embarrass, humiliate and burden and oppress the plaintiff. It had no other purpose.
13. Donais completely fabricated a lie and perjured himself in the process to publicly malign the plaintiff. The plaintiff felt utterly violated and harmed that someone-an attorney nonetheless--would exploit the issue of racism, which is something so painful for so many people in this country, just so that he could help his former client and friend to win a court case or so that he could advance his law career/business.
14. Donais was trying to undermine the plaintiff's valid concerns and real experiences related to the discrimination and retaliation suffered at a defendant hotel (which matter was settled several years later), in order to make it seem as though the plaintiff was irrational and predisposed to groundlessly, frivolously, without any cause, falsely accuse him of being racist (which the plaintiff did not do, and which is completely false).
15. Donais fabricated and utilized his lie about racism to willfully intimidate me and to interfere with and injure the plaintiff because of the plaintiff's race, and it was done, initially, in connection with the plaintiff's federally protected right to patronize a public accommodation and later republished and perpetuated to others in order to exact revenge on the plaintiff and/or to intimidate, harass, burden and retaliate against the plaintiff.
16. Donais' acts were motivated by racial animus, and it was done to exploit the plaintiff's race to bring harm to him. He targeted the plaintiff exploiting the fact that the plaintiff is black and thus use race as a weapon against the plaintiff. Blacks are generally vulnerable to these kinds of attacks and stirred up sensibilities in light of today's racial polarization. He wanted to make a caricature of the plaintiff as despicable untrustworthy, irrational human being. It is a form of racialized character-assassination and a racialized attack against the plaintiff.
17. Donais only brought up, falsely, that the plaintiff accused him of racism because the plaintiff is Black. It was thus racially motivated. If the plaintiff were White, such a fabricated lie would not stick.
18. Moreover, Donais had ulterior motives in that he wanted to intimidate the plaintiff and to shut the plaintiff up and to silence the plaintiff (and his wife). He was also using this racial element to protect his colleagues and his friend and longtime client. He thus set out, initially, to damage the plaintiff (and his wife) in their pocketbook, in their housing, in their legal rights and in their case. He also essentially tried to interfere with their contracts and their housing by trying to wrongly and perjurally influence another court against them. Thereafter, Donais republished these false statements in order to try to protect

himself from an attorney discipline misconduct case and to intimidate the plaintiff to prevent him from pursuing a misconduct case against Donais and offering evidence or testimony against him.

19. These statements are untrue and harmed the plaintiff.
20. Subsequently and additionally, Donais has repeated and republished his false defamatory statements about the plaintiff on more than one occasion and has continued to publish these defamatory statements with impunity and abandon.
21. Defendants knew the statements made to the police were false and deliberately inflammatory when they were made.
22. Defendants' statements to the police are not protected by privilege, because they were not made during the course of a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.
23. Defendants' statements to the police are not protected by privilege, because they were made with a reckless disregard of the truth.
24. Defendants cannot raise any privilege defenses, because they do not protect false statements made to the police.
25. Upon information and belief, Defendant Donais made false allegations against the Plaintiff, because he saw an opportunity to further his law career/law business, and to sure up personal solidarity and advantage with his former client (regarding which he was disqualified for conflict) for personal gain/future business with his former client in the relevant hotel case, etc., by creating a false race card story against a black couple who was in the process of seeking to pursue a lawsuit against a hotel, the principal of which was a friend and business client of Donais.
26. Plaintiff's reputation has been damaged by Defendant's false allegations.
27. Defendants knew the statements made were false and deliberately inflammatory when he made them.
28. Defendants acted with actual malice, because he was highly aware his statements made about the Plaintiff to the police were a lie.
29. Defendant Hilliard acted with actual malice because he was highly aware that Defendant Donais' statements to the police about the plaintiff were false. Defendant Hilliard was involved in or aided/abetted or facilitated the false allegations about the plaintiff.
30. Defendant Hilliard is grossly irresponsible because he allowed Defendant Donais to publish false statements about the plaintiff in furtherance of his personal agenda.
31. Defendant Hilliard acted in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of integrity for the legal profession.
32. Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional amounts of the court and in amount to be determined by a jury at trial.

C. Other False Accusations and False Statements

33. Donais also made statements to others that implied or suggested falsely and maliciously that the plaintiff was dangerous and suggesting falsely that the plaintiff was going to (or was) capable of hurting and harming his wife and young child, among other things. By the way, these unfounded accusations about dangerousness and harmful intent were also ascribed to the plaintiff's wife.
34. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in June 2019, falsely accusing the plaintiff of manufacturing and fabricating his voice to make it look as though he made statements that he did not make (or otherwise that the plaintiff was capable of or prone to do such things).
35. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in June 2019, falsely accusing the plaintiff of suffering from (or suggesting that the plaintiff suffers from) a mental disease.
36. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in 2020 to the police, falsely accusing the plaintiff of violent criminality or being a dangerous criminal threat.
37. Donais made false statements/accusations about me in 2021, falsely telling court staff that the plaintiff did not serve process on Donais in 2021, and thus falsely suggesting that the plaintiff lied about serving process on Donais in 2021 for a court case that was pending at the time in Massachusetts, which case was dismissed and vacatur denied (and which is currently on appeal).

38. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff, falsely telling the court staff that there was no settlement reached on monetary terms and thus falsely accusing me to court staff that the plaintiff lied about having a settlement reached on monetary terms or settlement negotiations (with a larger group of defendants) that included or involved Donais as part of the group.
39. Donais has communicated false statements to employees, staff, and workers at courts to try to influence how they see me, i.e., in a negative light.
40. These statements are not privileged because Donais was and is not officially, formally, or in actuality a party or a witness of a lawyer in or to a judicial proceeding or to a case at the time these statements were made.

D. Other Claims

41. As will be more fully elucidated below, the defendants committed other wrongs and tortious acts including but not limited to tortious interference with advantageous relations, violations of the Massachusetts civil rights act, violations of 93A consumer protection act, civil conspiracy, intentional infliction of emotional distress, and abuse of process.
42. These claims flow from, or combine together from, the facts, acts and statements that give rise to the defamation claims.

E. The Nexus Between Donais and Hilliard Acts/Claims

43. First, it is important to understand at the heart of this is the fact that almost every wrongful act, dishonest statement, and misconduct of Donais outlined in this complaint stems from an attempt at a cover-up of other misconduct, lies and violations of law or ethics. This has resulted in a repeating, expansion and compounding of more and lies on top of lies. It has also resulted in Hilliard getting involved to help, assist, vouch for, and protect Donais.
44. It is hard to describe in words the nature of the relationship between Hilliard and Donais.
45. On information and belief, Hilliard is Donais' confidante, mentor, fixer, and is a personal and professional connection ostensibly as part of a tight 'good ole boy' network.
46. On information and belief, Hilliard has also helped Donais with getting opportunities as a lawyer.
47. Hilliard has been Donais' counsel in at least 3 attorney discipline proceedings against Donais and at least 10 court proceedings (including both superior court actions as defendant or intervenor, and appellate court actions whether as appellant or appellee) as Donais' counsel, involving to one extent or the other, the plaintiff and/or his wife. Hilliard has vouched for Donais in most of these proceedings. Similarly, Hilliard has staked his reputation (and thus law license) on vouching for Donais. Hilliard and Donais have been and are tied at the hip. If Donais is exposed, Hilliard will be exposed. Their fates are now inextricably intertwined. Hilliard has become emotional and unhinged in his vouching for Donais. Hilliard will do anything to protect Donais because in doing so, Hilliard is protecting himself. NB: On information and belief, Hilliard may not even be charging Donais for much of legal work on his behalf, as Hilliard has become so invested in this matter that he is not only doing it for Donais, he is also doing it for himself.
48. Donais leans on and relies heavily on the help, assistance and counsel of Hilliard. Hilliard, at 71 years old, is about 20 years old older than Donais at 52 years old. Donais and Hilliard have become even closer through the litigations involving the plaintiff and his wife.
49. In several instances, it has been discovered that Donais consults with Hilliard before doing some of the wrongful or tortious acts mentioned in this complaint. In some instances, Hilliard may have even recommended some of these acts. Therefore, Hilliard has been complicit in many of the acts of Donais including the defamatory emails sent to the police and including tortious interference with advantageous relations, and, in fact, Hilliard has himself directly lied on behalf of Donais to others, including the Attorney Discipline Office, to the police and to courts. Similarly, Hilliard knows or has enough evidence to show that Donais lied about the plaintiff accusing Donais of race discrimination (i.e., because Donais declined representing the plaintiff), but Hilliard turns a blind eye to it, and still vouches for Donais even though Hilliard knows that Donais lied and perjured himself.

50. When it is proven that Donais lied and perjured himself, Hilliard will be found to be complicit in the lies and perjury and dishonesty of Donais. Because Hilliard knows that, Hilliard has determined to pull out all the stops to try to attack, embarrass, discredit, burden, annoy, bully and oppress the plaintiff in order to try to destroy the plaintiff's reputation and credibility.
51. In order to further understand the role and involvement of Hilliard, it is important to understand that Hilliard and Donais are essentially acting as one, they are complicit in each other's acts, and are conspiring in a common design to lie to others and to engage in a cover-up, including to the ADO and the courts, in order to deny the allegations of dishonesty and to try to deflect and turn things around on the plaintiff.
52. This situation is effectively analogous to a mortal combat situation. Neither Donais nor Hilliard will admit to their lies, dishonesty, and wrong acts. They have gone so far down the road of committing to their dishonest acts, including lying and doubling down on their lies, to the attorney discipline office, and to courts, that they have passed a point of no return, so that for them to admit their wrongs at this point would likely result in disbarment for both or either of them, but especially for Donais. Even if Hilliard himself is not disbarred or receives some lighter sanction or reprimand, he will likely still be severely tarnished from Donais' disbarment because he has gone on the record many times to forcefully vouch for Donais' false and dishonest statements, and to promulgate and perpetuate Donais' false and dishonest statements.
53. Donais is a well-known and well-connected lawyer. Hilliard is even more well-known and well-connected than Donais and Donais benefits from the connections and stature of Hilliard as a well-known and well-connected lawyer. Hilliard has strategically planted himself on several different law-related organizations and boards over the years, developing and solidifying relationships and stature in the legal community (and Donais tried to follow a similar model). Hilliard trades off this and uses it to his advantage including with other lawyers, with judges, with court staff and with bodies like the ADO. Because of both Hilliard's and Donais' connections and stature in the legal community that they worked at crafting and molding for some time, they believe that no one will believe the plaintiff's allegations over their word. It is evident from their behavior, attitude and modus operandi, that they believe that as white men, particularly as white male lawyers, they enjoy the utmost credibility especially over against a black male who is not a lawyer. These are among the unspoken things that few people in our society like to acknowledge or say out loud.
54. So, the challenge is formidable for the plaintiff as he is like a David going up against a Goliath. However, the plaintiff has the truth on his side. The plaintiff would not dare go up against these formidable and powerful lawyers if he was not telling the truth. The plaintiff is a regular citizen with no power or privilege compared to Hilliard and Donais. The one thing that the plaintiff has is the truth. The plaintiff is hopeful that the truth will be enough. And it will be clear in this lawsuit as it unfolds that the truth is on the plaintiff's side as both Hilliard and Donais will run away from, dodge and deflect from being forthright and from answering straightforward questions about whether they told the truth or knew that what they said was not true, and they will deploy every underhanded dirty tactic in the book to deflect and try to turn things around on the plaintiff. But there are several stories throughout history where the wealthy, powerful, connected thought they were untouchable, but it took one person who had the courage to take a stand, resulting in truth, justice and the exposure of wrongful conduct that otherwise would not be discovered.
55. The plaintiff in this case sees it as his duty to do what is right, to stand up for what is right and to be courageous and willing to advance truth and justice even in the face of overwhelming odds against him, not only for himself but for those who are to come after him, for those similarly situated, and for those who are find themselves harmed by the likes of men like Donais and Hilliard.
56. The plaintiff is prepared to prove his allegations in this matter. He only asks for a fair chance to do so and an open mind when such proofs are presented.

II. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

57. The plaintiff is an individual located in the state of Massachusetts. He is an African American male. He is a Massachusetts citizen and has a Massachusetts domicile. The plaintiff is a business consultant in negotiation, conflict resolution, leadership and strategy and organizational development. He is also a trainer, professional speaker, and a conference organizer and convening authority, in the field of negotiation theory and practice. He has organized training and events, in negotiation, conflict resolution, leadership and entrepreneurship, for under-privileged youth in the local community and has served as a youth mentor and youth business plan competition judge in the city of Boston. He also has consulted with, coached, and advised minorities in negotiation and conflict resolution matters, including resolving employment disputes, school disputes as well as including resolving race-related conflicts. He has also served as a local leader for the NAACP and has worked with police in event planning pertaining to police-community dialogue and mediation in order to improve relationships between law enforcement and communities of color. He is also a Christian minister of the gospel and has spoken/taught at local churches, and has spoken at Christian-related events in other parts of the country. He has two advanced/graduate degrees in the field of business/management and an undergraduate degree in theology with expertise in hermeneutics.

B. Defendant Craig S. Donais

58. Defendant Craig S. Donais ("Mr. Donais" or "Donais") is an attorney who is admitted to practice in the state of Massachusetts. He is a white male. On information and belief, he is of age 52. He is also a republican and ran for local political office as a republican candidate.
59. Donais attended University of Massachusetts at Amherst in Amherst, Massachusetts and then he attended law school at Suffolk University Law School in Massachusetts.
60. Donais lived in Massachusetts (MA) for many years including in Attleboro, Chelmsford, and Rehoboth MA before moving to NH, where his current address is 39 Buzzell Street, Manchester NH 03104 (which, according to land records, is a property he owns with his wife Mary Donais).
61. On information and belief, he has family members that live in Massachusetts and that own property in Massachusetts.
62. On information and belief, Donais also travels often to Massachusetts to visit family.
63. On information and belief, he owns multiple properties, including residential and business properties in NH. It is unclear if he currently owns property in Massachusetts.
64. Donais is admitted to practice in MA and has a current law license in MA and is currently a member of the bar of this state.
65. Donais was admitted to the Mass. Bar on December 18, 1996, and has continued to be admitted since then until the present day. His Board of Bar Overseers Number is 634112.
66. Donais frequently appears voluntarily in courts in Massachusetts. Donais thus conducts business in MA. Donais is admitted to practice in MA and NH.
67. Donais' frequent appearance in the courts of Massachusetts and representing/counseling clients in Massachusetts, indicates that he conducts substantial business in the State of Massachusetts and that he has sufficient minimum contacts with this State and sufficiently avails himself to the markets of this State to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court reasonable.
68. On information and belief, Donais also frequently travels often to Massachusetts to attend events, for recreation, to shop at retail stores, or to visit family and friends.
69. This court has both general and/or specific personal jurisdiction arising from Donais' decision to conduct business in Massachusetts. There should be no surprise to him that the long-arm statute would reach him.

C. Defendant Mary K. Donais

70. Defendant Mary K. Donais (“Ms. Donais”) is the wife of Craig Donais. She is a white female. On information and belief, he is of age 53.
71. Ms. Donais attended University of Massachusetts at Amherst in Amherst, Massachusetts and completed graduate school there, in Massachusetts.
72. Ms. Donais lived in Massachusetts (MA) for many years including in Amherst and Chelmsford MA,² where she lived before moving to NH where her current address is at 39 Buzzell Street, Manchester NH 03104 (which, according to land records, is a property she owns with her husband Craig Donais). On information and belief, she owns multiple properties, in NH. It is unclear if she currently owns property in Massachusetts.
73. On information and belief, Ms. Donais also assists Mr. Donais with his law practice/law business at Donais Law Offices.
74. Through involvement with Donais Law Offices, Ms. Donais has substantial contacts with the state of Massachusetts sufficient to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court reasonable.
75. On information and belief, Ms. Donais also frequently travels often to Massachusetts for work-related matters, to attend events, for recreation, to shop at retail stores, or to visit family and friends. She thus regularly avails herself of the highways, amenities, benefits and protections of this state. The plaintiff can furnish further proof of this if necessary.
76. This court has both general and/or specific personal jurisdiction arising from Ms. Donais’ contacts with Massachusetts.

D. Defendant Russell Hilliard

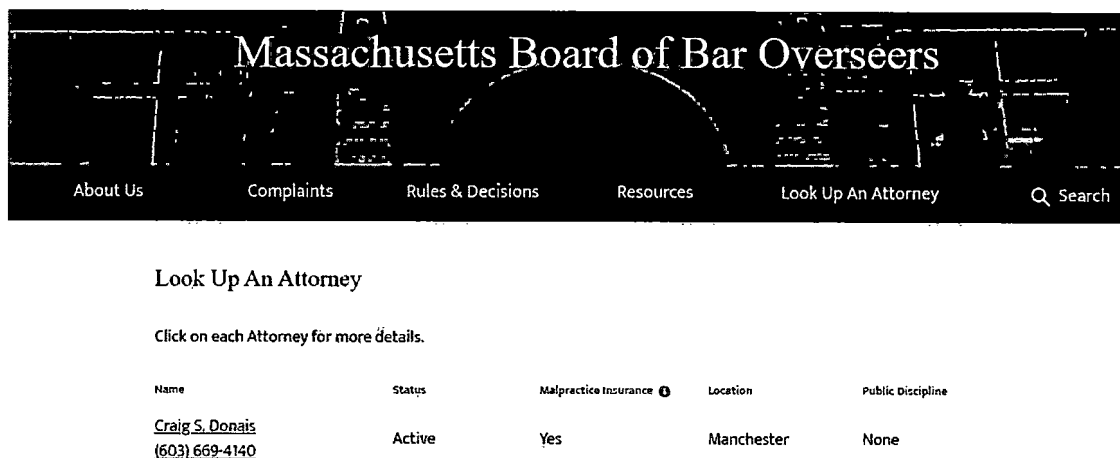
77. Defendant Russell Hilliard (“Mr. Hilliard” or “Hilliard”) is an attorney who works with or represents Craig Donais. On information and belief, Hilliard is also a mentor as well as a personal and professional connection who helps Donais in a variety of personal and professional ways. Hilliard aids and abets the wrong acts of Donais and helps Donais to cover them up and help to perpetuate lies and dishonesty about these wrong acts (in various courts and tribunals, bodies, and with the police, etc.).
78. Hilliard is a white male. On information and belief, he was born in 1951 and is of current age 71. He currently resides at 579 Sagamore Ave Unit 9, Portsmouth, NH 03801-5567 (which is a property that he owns according to land records).
79. Hilliard frequently appears in the courts in Massachusetts as a lawyer representing clients (such as Donais and others) or as a witness or expert witness in various proceedings in Massachusetts. For example, as recently as in 2020, Hilliard appeared in the Middlesex Superior Court of Massachusetts at a hearing, while representing, or on behalf of, Donais in that Massachusetts court. In that same court, false statements were subsequently made by Donais resulting in harm to the plaintiff. On information and belief, Hilliard was aware of these false statements made by Donais to that court.
80. Hilliard thus conducts business in MA. His appearance in the courts of Massachusetts wherein he represents clients before Massachusetts courts indicates that he conducts substantial business in the State of Massachusetts and that he has sufficient minimum contacts with this State and sufficiently avails himself to the markets of this State to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court reasonable. This court has both general and/or specific personal jurisdiction arising from Hilliard’s decision to conduct business in Massachusetts. There should be no surprise to him that the long-arm statute would reach him.

E. Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC

81. Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC (“Donais Law Offices” or “law office”) is a law firm that is owned and managed by Donais. On information and belief, Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC is the corporate “alter ego” of Craig Donais.

² On information and belief, these addresses include: 13 Berkshire Ter, Amherst, MA 01002-1301, and 12 Hallock St Apt 4, Amherst, MA 01002-2052 as well as 15 Warren Ave, Chelmsford, MA 01824-3008.

82. Donais is the sole member and manager of this corporate entity as well as the registered agent for this corporate entity.
83. Donais Law Offices has its location at 95 Market Street, Manchester NH, 03104, and which has another location that was the only address for this law office for many years, at 441 Willow Street, Manchester NH, 03103, which is a property that Craig Donais owns via a single member LLC.
84. Donais Law Offices conducts substantial business in the State of Massachusetts and has sufficient minimum contacts with this State and sufficiently avails itself to the markets of this State to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court reasonable.
85. This court has specific personal jurisdiction arising from its decision to conduct business in Massachusetts.
86. Donais Law Offices is responsible for the conduct of its attorney Craig Donais.
87. Donais operates through and using his law office. The acts perpetrated by Donais occur through the operation of his law office. Donais and his law office are, for all intents and purposes, the same.
88. On information and belief, Donais is employed by his law office.
89. Donais Law Offices is vicariously liable for the acts of Craig Donais under a theory of respondeat superior where an employer will be responsible for the actions of its employee taken within the scope of employment.
90. NB: The Massachusetts Bar has Donais listed as carrying malpractice insurance that covers him for his practice of law in Massachusetts. See screenshot below.



91. For insurance purposes, it is not clear if Defendant Donais and Defendant Donais Law Offices are covered by the same malpractice insurance coverage or other insurance coverage. Only discovery will address this point. It is not clear if Donais is a personal guaranty for the debts of his law office business, or vice versa.
92. Therefore, in light of all of the above, the plaintiff believes it is prudent that both Defendant Donais and Defendant Donais Law Offices are named as defendants in this lawsuit.

F. Defendant Upton & Hatfield

93. Defendant Upton & Hatfield is a law firm that Russell Hilliard works for and is the law firm that Hilliard notes as the law firm that ultimately represents Craig Donais in the activities outlined below. This law firm has several offices including 159 Middle St, Portsmouth, NH, 03801, which, on information and belief, is the location that Russell Hilliard works at.
94. Defendant Upton & Hatfield, including using its lawyers like Russell Hilliard, represents clients in the state of Massachusetts and clients who conduct business in the state of Massachusetts.
95. Defendant Upton & Hatfield conducts substantial business in the state of Massachusetts and has sufficient minimum contacts with this state and sufficiently avails itself to the markets of this state to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court reasonable.
96. Defendant Upton & Hatfield is responsible for the conduct of its attorney Russell Hilliard.

97. Defendant Upton & Hatfield oversees and supervises the work of its attorney Russell Hilliard.
 98. Defendant Upton & Hatfield is vicariously liable for the acts of Russell Hilliard under a theory of respondeat superior where an employer will be responsible for the actions of its employee taken within the scope of employment.
 99. This court has both general and/or specific personal jurisdiction arising from its decision to conduct business in Massachusetts.
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III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

100. The Massachusetts Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to its laws and the amount in controversy exceeds \$50,000, exclusive of interest and costs, in an amount to be determined at trial.
101. This court has both general and specific personal jurisdiction over the Defendants because the Defendants have conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in the state of Massachusetts.
102. This court has specific personal jurisdiction arising from Defendants' decision to conduct business in Massachusetts.
103. The Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts with this state and sufficiently avails themselves to the markets of this state to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this court reasonable.
104. Venue is proper in this court because Defendants conduct business within this state as outlined above.

A. Personal Jurisdiction and Craig Donais

105. Donais has lived at least at 3 different Massachusetts addresses³ including in Attleboro, Chelmsford and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, before moving to New Hampshire.
106. Donais went to both undergraduate college and law school in Massachusetts.
107. On information and belief, he maintains contacts and involvement with his Massachusetts alma mater through alumni groups.
108. He has family that lives in and owns property in Massachusetts.
109. He comes to Massachusetts courts to represent clients or to intervene or enter appearance as an interest party. In fact, he has appeared voluntarily in Bristol superior court before.
110. He should not be surprised to be required to answer suit in a Massachusetts court, in which he has appeared, defended and prosecuted many cases before.
111. It does not violate any traditional notions of fair play for him to be required to answer suit in a Massachusetts court.
112. Donais is an attorney that represented hotel defendants in a previous court proceeding with plaintiff and his spouse. Donais submitted a false affidavit to the court and committed perjury to that court. He also engaged in defamation of the plaintiff resulting in significant emotional distress for the plaintiff.
113. Donais has engaged in multiple instances of dishonest, deceptive, or misleading conduct including misrepresentation and even perjury.
114. Donais submitted false statements and fabricated statements about the plaintiff to other persons and those false statements harmed the plaintiff. He also engaged in defamation of the plaintiff resulting in tortious interference with contractual relations and significant emotional distress for the plaintiff.
115. Certain of the acts alleged by Donais took place with Donais actually making himself appear in Massachusetts to commit those acts. Other acts were committed over the phone while the plaintiff was domiciled in Massachusetts. And other further acts were committed by Donais with the intent to affect a Massachusetts audience or Massachusetts citizens and further to impact plaintiff's reputation and

³ These Massachusetts addresses include: 109 Donald Tennant Circle, North Attleboro, Massachusetts, 02760, and 15 Warren Avenue, Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 01824, as well as 126 Tremont St, Rehoboth, MA 02769-2821.

credibility in the state of Massachusetts. In addition, several of the statements and actions of Donais, as alleged herein, were intended to reach a broad audience in the New England region including but not limited to Massachusetts.

116. At all times relevant to this case, the plaintiff was a Massachusetts citizen, and my domicile was Massachusetts.
117. At all times relevant to this case, the acts and statements by Donais occurred, culminated, or continued into the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 and even into 2022.
118. At all times relevant to this case, Donais was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, was admitted to practice law in Massachusetts, engaged or was engaged in the practice of law in Massachusetts, appeared in the courts of Massachusetts, had more than minimum contacts with the state of Massachusetts, had intentionally availed himself of the benefits and privileges of the state of Massachusetts.
119. The statements defamed the plaintiff who has a Massachusetts domicile, and such domicile was known to the defendants.
120. Donais made statements to the police that were directed at the plaintiff in Massachusetts while the plaintiff was a Massachusetts citizen. He fully expected and encouraged the police to contact the plaintiff in Massachusetts, to look to contact the plaintiff at a Massachusetts location or to call the plaintiff at a Massachusetts phone number. Donais knew that the plaintiff was a Massachusetts citizen, that plaintiff had a Massachusetts domicile, and he and/or his lawyer had been sending the plaintiff/plaintiff's wife mail at a Massachusetts mailing address. The effect of what Donais was saying was intended to reach the plaintiff in Massachusetts. Donais' goal, at least initially, was to intimidate and prevent plaintiff from being a witness in plaintiff's wife's attorney misconduct complaint case filed against him and to prevent the plaintiff from providing proof of his wrongdoing. It was a scare tactic.
121. Later on, in subsequent years, after it became clear that the plaintiff was standing up for himself and seeking to hold him accountable for his misconduct and dishonesty, Donais' goal then included trying to turn the table around to assign false statements to the plaintiff, to disparate and discredit the plaintiff so that as to try to make it difficult for anyone to believe the plaintiff's meritorious claims and allegations against him. These are known tactics of predators and abusers (as well as of bullies and sociopaths) who believe they can take advantage of minorities, with impunity, and who ruthlessly exploit a human bias that is prevalent in our society that tends to believe minorities less than they do white males.

B. Personal Jurisdiction and Russell Hilliard

122. Hilliard has had interactions with the Massachusetts courts as recent as 2021, 2022 and 2023.
123. In 2021, Hilliard specifically appeared in a Massachusetts court hearing representing Donais, without entering a filed appearance in that case.
124. In 2015, Hilliard represented multiple clients, in Massachusetts federal district court, spanning a period of 3 years until 2018. He did not seek admission to the Massachusetts bar here but instead sought pro hac vice status.
125. Hilliard has also represented several different clients in Massachusetts bankruptcy court, spanning a period of multiple years, including but not limited to 6 years for one such case. He did not seek admission to the Massachusetts bar on these occasions.
126. He has thus endeavored to practice law in Massachusetts, seeking or obtaining and representing Massachusetts clients, without seeking admission to the Massachusetts bar. NB: How does he get these clients?
127. Hilliard also went to graduate law school in Massachusetts.
128. Hilliard has also harmed other parties in Massachusetts. NB: See screenshot on page 57 below.
129. Hilliard has had significant contacts with the state of Massachusetts. These contacts were not accidental but intentional and continuous. Several of these cases were significant cases, lasting for long periods of time and tying up the scarce judicial resources of Massachusetts court systems at the federal level as well as at the state level.
130. Hilliard has had more than the minimum contacts with this state to trigger personal jurisdiction.

131. NB: These facts raise concern as to Hilliard's compliance (or lack thereof) with the Massachusetts rules of conduct for attorneys, in terms of the unauthorized practice of law in Massachusetts and it also raises concern as to whether Hilliard has cleverly structured his in-state activities with the intent of the violating the spirit and intent of the rules governing the practice of law by out of state attorneys. To the extent that he has done so, he cannot be rewarded with the ability to circumvent personal jurisdiction based on an evidently intentional scheme to orchestrate staggered pro hac vice appearances in the state of Massachusetts, as well as other client-based interactions with Massachusetts courts (including without appearance of any kind), all occurring over several different years, which, on information and belief, started as far back as 1989 and continues to this day.
132. For example, many local bankruptcy rules place conditions or limitations on the number of times an attorney may appear before courts in a certain district as pro hac vice⁴. In this instance, the local bankruptcy rules in Massachusetts provide that an attorney seeking admission pro hac vice more frequently than twice in any 12-month period shall disclose the extent of his efforts to gain admission to the bar of the district or why such efforts have not been undertaken. These local rules codify a general principle prevalent in pro hac vice practice, that such admission is meant to occur on rare occasions, and any attorney who practices in a district regularly must seek regular admission. There are at least two examples where Hilliard formally represented a bankruptcy client/debtor in Massachusetts bankruptcy court twice in one year, and then represented another bankruptcy client within one year, thereby spanning 4 representations over a 4-year period. This bears the hallmarks of an attempt to structure his in-state representations in Massachusetts bankruptcy court just at the threshold of the requirements of mandatory bar admission in Massachusetts (i.e., this appears reminiscent of the type of structuring attempts made by those who seeking to structure or layer their bank cash transactions just below the \$10,000 threshold for bank reporting of suspicious transactions or for red-flagging of money laundering, i.e. a more than \$9000 in cash transactions, etc.). Hilliard, in the examples cited above, appear to have structured his in-state representations in bankruptcy just below at the threshold of two in a 12-month period, in order to avoid having to seek regular bar admission in Massachusetts. The fact that there are at least two examples of Hilliard doing this very thing in a 12 month period, is further compounded by his other appearances and/or representations of at least three Massachusetts clients in Massachusetts federal district court, and his interacting with at least three Massachusetts superior court actions, including voluntarily appearing before a judge in a court hearing, as a lawyer on behalf of/with Craig Donais, in the Massachusetts Middlesex superior court which occurred at the end of 2020, and wherein Hilliard was not subpoenaed to appear and where service of process had not even occurred on Craig Donais as defendant and wherein Hilliard himself was not a defendant. Such activity in the state of Massachusetts and with respect to the practice of law in the state of Massachusetts, by Hilliard, represents a clear and distinct as well as a frequent, systematic, and continuous attempt by Hilliard to represent clients in Massachusetts (spanning time periods of up to 3 to 6 years in more than one representation, at a time), to make substantial money from Massachusetts clients including formally representing them in Massachusetts courts, to avail himself of the benefits of the practice of law in the state of Massachusetts, to avail himself of the protections and privileges afforded to lawyers who represent clients in Massachusetts courts, and to influence the outcome of several Massachusetts cases including actively involving himself in the settlement negotiations thereof (where in one case in federal district court, a female lawyer made a complaint to the Massachusetts court

⁴ See, e.g., *In re Reza*, 138 B.R. 190 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1992) (in denying pro hac vice admission, the court noted that "admission pro hac vice is temporary and limited in character and is not intended to be requested by a practitioner on a frequent basis [and that r]epeated requests for pro hac vice admission before this court by a practitioner who chooses not to take this examination will not be granted.").

about the abusive and disrespectful conduct of Hilliard in those negotiations, which is similar conduct that he has repeated with the plaintiff elsewhere).

133. Hillard, who is not admitted to practice in Massachusetts, has attempted settlement negotiations regarding a Massachusetts case, on behalf of Donais, over a time period spanning about a year from January 2021 through January 2022, while he claimed to be counsel for Donais, and then, while in the midst of negotiations, later allowed Donais, in July 2021, to directly contact that same Massachusetts court to falsely deny that any settlement negotiations had or were taking place, in order to bias the court against the plaintiff and engineer a premature unfavorable outcome for the plaintiff. Aside from the fact that the settlement negotiation of a Massachusetts case by a non-admitted attorney on behalf of a client may constitute the unauthorized practice of law⁵, in this bizarre example, Hilliard on behalf of Donais, voluntarily asked or agreed to be part of a joint defense, pertaining to claims made against a hotel defendant and against Donais as former counsel for that hotel defendant, in a New Hampshire court but also made separately in a Massachusetts court, and this joint defense arrangement was made with another attorney from Nixon Peabody (who is admitted to practice in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island) who represented the hotel defendant but did not represent Donais. The objective of this settlement negotiation was to obtain a comprehensive settlement of all claims related to the NH case and the Massachusetts cases. While Hilliard/Donais benefitted from participation in these settlement negotiations, including obtaining critical insider information regarding the plaintiff's claims and legal strategy⁶, Hilliard (while he was counsel for Donais) allowed Donais to reach out to a Massachusetts court to outright lie to the court stating that no settlement negotiations were occurring even though both Hilliard and Donais were actively negotiating settlement of the above cases and was actively participating in discussions pertaining to settlement of these claims. This outright blatant lie was a materially false statement that was egregiously false (and done with malice) and was intended to injure the plaintiff with the Massachusetts court. This egregious false statement was made by Donais, in or around July 2021, to the Massachusetts court even though Donais had not been served process as yet in that case (due to both

⁵ See *Birbrower, Montalbano, Condon & Frank P.C. v. Superior Court*, 17 Cal. 4th 119 (1998). In *Birbrower*, the California Supreme Court held that a New York law-firm's activities in California on behalf of a client, namely advising the client, making preliminary arbitration arrangements, and engaging in negotiations with an adverse party that resulted in a settlement agreement, constituted the unauthorized practice of law. The *Birbrower* law firm was located in New York City and represented a California subsidiary of a New York client, which representation involved settling a dispute in California. *Birbrower, Montalbano, Condon & Frank, P.C. v. Superior Court*, 949 P.2d 1 (1998). The California Supreme Court found that the firm violated a statute making the unauthorized practice of law a misdemeanor criminal offense. The Court adopted an amorphous standard in determining whether a lawyer is practicing law in California: "whether the unlicensed lawyer engaged in sufficient activities in the state, or created a continuing relationship with the California client that included legal duties and obligations." *Birbrower*, 949 P.2d at 5. A lawyer could practice law in violation of the California statute "although not physically present here by advising a California client on California law in connection with a California legal dispute by telephone, fax, computer or other modern technological means." *Id.* at 5-6. The client's knowledge that the firm's lawyers were not licensed to practice law in California did not protect the lawyers from an MJP violation. As a consequence, the firm could not enforce any part of its California fee agreement.

⁶ It was much later revealed in 2022, after about a year of settlement discussions with the plaintiff and right as the other 20 defendants were about to complete a settlement agreement with the plaintiff, that Hilliard and Donais were withdrawing from the settlement at the last minute. On information and belief, it was also found that Hilliard and Donais were essentially faking their interest in settlement and had been seeking to sabotage and derail the settlement from the inside with the other 20 defendants, in order to injure the plaintiff. This kind of subterfuge and duplicity is not only unbecoming of lawyers but underscores the dishonesty of Hilliard and Donais in then seeking to get a dismissal of the remaining claim in court against Donais, by lying to that court about what was said in a court hearing and by lying about the fact that Hilliard and Donais had agreed to engage in settlement negotiations for a year and had known about or agreed to extending the start of litigation while settlement negotiations were actively pending.

Covid and the settlement negotiations) and had not entered a formal appearance in that court. Previously, in or around February of 2021, Donais reached out to the Massachusetts court to change his address from the one that was entered by the plaintiff on the civil action sheet upon filing of the case.

134. Donais later, in 2021, lied to the judge in a Massachusetts superior court, telling the judge that he (Donais) did not receive service of process from the plaintiff, and thereby that he did not receive the certified mail containing service of process documents mailed to him by the plaintiff. This lie was told to that judge, in order to prejudice the plaintiff in that case and to secure an unfavorable outcome.
135. NB: Hilliard and Donais both trade, in an unscrupulous manner, on the credibility afforded to lawyers. When you have dishonest lawyers, it wreaks havoc not only on the legal system but on the reputation of and trust in the legal profession and the court system as a whole.
136. On information and belief, at the behest of his client, Hilliard submitted false statements and fabricated statements to other persons. This included but is not limited to those who then used those false statements to harm the plaintiff in another legal matter and ultimately in a court proceeding. Hilliard made statements informally to these other persons so that these other persons could damage the plaintiff. He also engaged in defamation of the plaintiff resulting in the interference with contractual relations and significant emotional distress for the plaintiff. He frequently appears in court and practices law in MA.
137. Hilliard was his attorney at the time Donais went to the police in June 2019 and was involved in the emails sent to the police in 2020.
138. Hilliard has engaged in multiple instances of dishonest, deceptive, or misleading conduct including misrepresentation.
139. Donais made defamatory statements to his own wife, Mary Donais. Donais told the police that, in addition to himself, his wife also wanted protection from the plaintiff because the plaintiff was going to physically harm her and her young child. The plaintiff (nor his wife) has never met or spoken to Donais' wife. The plaintiff (nor his wife) has had any dealings or interactions whatsoever with Donais' wife.

C. Conclusion on Personal Jurisdiction of the Defendants

140. Both Donais and Hilliard individually and separately have appeared in numerous courts in Massachusetts representing various clients in Massachusetts lawsuits.
141. Both Donais and Hilliard regularly or frequently engage or have engaged in the practice of law in the state of Massachusetts and in the representation of numerous clients in the state of Massachusetts.
142. Both Donais and Hilliard individually and separately conduct substantial business in the state of Massachusetts.
143. Furthermore, even with respect to certain of the claims alleged in this case wherein Donais was a defendant in a certain Massachusetts court (i.e., the Massachusetts Middlesex superior court), Hilliard voluntarily appeared in that Massachusetts court representing Donais and has thus engaged in the practice of law in said court.
144. Donais Law Offices is the corporate alter ego of Donais through which Donais operated as a law office, and there is essentially no real substantive difference between them especially given that Donais Law Offices is a single member/single manager LLC owned, operated and managed by Donais alone. On information and belief, Donais and Donais Law Offices were effectively one and the same at all times relevant to the acts alleged in this complaint.
145. At all times relevant to this complaint, Upton & Hatfield is Hilliard's employer. At all times relevant to this complaint, on information and belief, Upton & Hatfield appears on every document or communication sent or provided by Hilliard, and Upton & Hatfield is the actual lawyer that represents clients, using Hilliard as one of its attorneys.
146. Defendant Mary Donais has been involved in the acts of Donais and assists or is involved with Donais' law office. She also has had significant contacts directly with the state of Massachusetts.
147. Personal jurisdiction is proper on the defendants.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DEFENDANT CRAIG DONAIS

A. SUMMARY OF FALSE & DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

148. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff that indicated/suggested that the plaintiff frivolously (i.e., groundlessly and irrationally without cause, reason or justification) accused him (Donais) of racism because simply he declined to represent the plaintiff as a client, and of which Donais has since caused multiple republications to occur to different audiences on different occasions⁷.
- a. These false statements/accusations were made against the plaintiff to the police in or around June 2019 including in written form using email to the police, as well as orally to the police but which was captured on video.
 - b. These false statements/accusations were also made against the plaintiff via written false statements to the Attorney Discipline Office of New Hampshire (“ADO”) in 2019 and 2020.
 - c. Donais has communicated these statements to several police officers including to friends and/or colleagues on non-profit boards that he serves with or together on, as well as to state employees including those at the ADO; and to other colleagues, friends and/or family.
 - d. These statements are patently false. There is no truth to them whatsoever.
 - e. When Donais made these statements, he knew these were false. He made up these statements out of whole cloth. He had perfect knowledge that the opposite of what he said was true. He thus maliciously and wantonly made these false defamatory statements.
 - f. These statements are capable of a defamatory meaning. It is for the trier of fact to determine whether these are defamatory, and to look to the context and circumstances of these statements and the motive behind them to conclude whether there was defamation or defamatory intent. Donais made these statements with ulterior motives, to deflect from his misconduct and to intimidate, harass and retaliate against the plaintiff.
149. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in June 2019, falsely accusing the plaintiff of manufacturing and fabricating a recording with Donais’ voice to make it look as though Donais made statements that he did not make (or otherwise that the plaintiff was capable of or prone to do such things).
- a. *“I would also not put it past them that they actually fabricated a recording, and claims that it is part of a conversation that they had with me.”*
 - b. *“Um, and candidly, I wouldn’t put it past them to have a recording and to have altered or doctored, the recording, because their, their grasp on reality is very tenuous.”*
150. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in June 2019, falsely accusing the plaintiff of suffering from (or suggesting that the plaintiff suffers from) a mental disease/sickness.
151. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in 2020, falsely accusing the plaintiff of violent criminality or being a dangerous criminal threat, to the police.
- a. Donais, in August 2020, made further allegations to the police suggesting that the plaintiff and his wife are dangerous criminals and that Donais and his wife/family were in danger from the plaintiff and his wife because the plaintiff and his wife were going to come to their home, particularly when Donais was not there, to physically harm his wife and young child.
 - b. Donais also pleaded for special protection from the police and to have them assign regular monitoring protection for him and especially his wife and young child because of the

⁷ NB: These false statements/accusations were also made against the plaintiff via a perjury affidavit to a court, and via false statements to other citizens including his friends and/or colleagues such as Mr. Dave Akridge and Mr. Brian Snow in 2017, but I am not seeking recovery, in this case, for those events in 2017, for claims that carry a 3 year statute of limitations, because these occurred in 2017 and is pass the statute of limitations. However, it is pertinent in that it serves as background showing a persistent pattern of dishonest and defamatory conduct by Donais. This will be revisited in further detail later in this complaint.

danger/threat that the plaintiff and his wife posed, because the plaintiff and his wife were going to come to their home, particularly when Donais was not there, to physically harm his wife and young child.

- c. Donais requested special police protection or enhanced police observation of his home and neighborhood to be on the lookout for the plaintiff and his wife.
 - d. Donais also used the word “offenders” to describe the plaintiff and his wife and juxtaposed that word “offenders” with the allegation that Donais’ wife and young child were in physical danger from the plaintiff and his wife. Combine that with the allegations, which he repeated with an attachment, to the police, that the plaintiff fabricated recordings or that the plaintiff and his wife are the type of people that do those kinds of things, and that the plaintiff and his wife were crazy or had a tenuous grasp on reality, etc., serves to bring Donais’ defamatory “hit-job” to a crescendo, which caused the police to spring immediately into action with a department-wide alert, warning the entire police department to be on alert to look out for the plaintiff and his wife. The police credited these false statements by Donais as true, and expressed sympathy for Donais, his wife and his children believing that the allegations were true, and believing that Donais had knowledge of undisclosed facts as the basis for stating that the plaintiff and his were going to physically harm him, his wife and children.
 - e. When Donais made these statements, he knew these were false, that neither myself nor my wife posed any danger to him, his wife or young children and that there was no basis in fact for alleging or asserting such allegations against the plaintiff and his wife. In fact, Donais had information showing that the opposite was true. He thus maliciously and wantonly made these false defamatory statements.
 - f. These statements are capable of a defamatory meaning. It is for the trier of fact to determine this and to look to the entire context and circumstances of these statements and the motive behind them to conclude whether there was defamation or defamatory intent. Donais made these statements with ulterior motives, to deflect from his misconduct and to intimidate, harass and retaliate against the plaintiff.
 - g. The defamatory nature of these statements made in August 2020 were reinforced by the previous defamatory statements made by Donais to the police in June 2019. When combined together, the total picture that Donais had communicated about the plaintiff to the police, was intended to diminish the esteem with which the plaintiff was held, to injure the plaintiff’s reputation and credibility and bring contempt to the plaintiff’s name and to potentially cause the plaintiff to be harmed or, worse killed, in potential escalated encounters with the police brought to fruition by Donais’ false, reckless and defamatory statements to the police.
 - h. Similarly, Donais invoked and introduced his wife as being involved in this defamatory scheme by citing her in the defamatory email to the police in August 2020.
152. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in 2021, falsely accusing the plaintiff to court staff or to a court that the plaintiff did not do what the plaintiff represented to the court that the plaintiff had done.
- a. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff in 2021, falsely telling court staff that the plaintiff did not serve process on Donais in 2021, and thus falsely suggesting that the plaintiff lied about serving process on Donais in 2021 for a court case that was pending at the time in Massachusetts, which case was dismissed and vacatur denied (and which is currently on appeal).
 - b. Donais made false statements/accusations about the plaintiff, falsely telling the court staff that there was no settlement reached on monetary terms and thus falsely accusing the plaintiff to court staff that the plaintiff lied about having a settlement reached on monetary terms or settlement negotiations (with a larger group of defendants) that included or involved Donais as part of the group.

- c. Donais has communicated false statements to employees, staff and workers at courts to try to influence how they see the plaintiff, i.e., in a negative light.
- d. These statements are not privileged because Donais was and is not officially, formally, or in actuality a party to a judicial proceeding or to a case when he made those statements to court staff. He made those statements not only as a non-party but as ex parte communications where the plaintiff was not included or informed that these communications would occur or was occurring, even though the plaintiff was the only party to the case at the time.
- e. These statements are not privileged because Donais did not, had not, and still has not entered any appearance in a case or proceeding that would give rise to any privilege.
- f. These statements were unsolicited and made voluntarily by Donais to court staff.
- g. These statements are not privileged because Donais had no grounds or basis to interject statements to court staff when he was not officially, formally, or in actuality a party to the case.
- h. Donais does not have standing to assert a privilege where he was not a party or had no appearance in a matter.
- i. Moreover, these statements are not privileged because Donais lied intentionally and with malice and wanton abuse.
- j. These statements are not privileged because these were not made during a court proceeding but outside the context of a judicial proceeding.
- k. These statements are not privileged because these were made to court employees outside the context of a judicial proceeding.
- l. NB: Similarly, statements made by non-parties to court employees, in the hallways, restrooms, doorsteps of a courthouse or outside the courthouse are outside of judicial proceeding.
- m. Either way, these statements are relevant to the claims of this case because they establish a pattern of outright deliberate dishonesty by Donais, and it further establishes that Donais has been voluntarily engaging in and with Massachusetts courts.

B. FALSE & DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS TO THE POLICE IN 2019

- 153. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
- 154. In June of 2019, Donais went to the police wherein he made several statements, via email and video interview, that were false and defamatory. These statements were not made as part of or in furtherance of a court proceeding. These statements were made with malice, with knowledge of their falsity, and made recklessly with the intent to injure the plaintiff. These statements were not privileged.
- 155. These false statements/accusations indicated/suggested that the plaintiff frivolously (i.e., groundlessly and irrationally without cause, reason or justification) accused Donais of racism because simply he declined to represent the plaintiff as a client.
- 156. These false statements include accusations that the plaintiff manufactured and fabricated Donais' voice to make it look as though he made statements that he did not make.
- 157. Also, these statements include accusations that the plaintiff suffered (or suggested that the plaintiff suffered) from a mental disease or sickness.
- 158. Similarly, these statements were made in malice and reckless disregard of the truth and are not privileged.
- 159. Donais' false written statements propagated to the police include but is not limited to the following:

"He challenged my declination, at which point I told him my practice does not include racial discrimination cases, and even if I did, I would need perform a check for conflicts before undertaking representation. Upon bearing this, Andre became upset and asserted that Attorney O'Brien had represented to him that I would take his case. This was very strange since I had made the exact opposite statement to Attorney O'Brien. I recall repeatedly telling Andre that I was not interested in the case, that the timeline was unworkable, and that representation in discrimination cases was not within my practice. He noted that I did real estate work, and questioned why I was

declining to represent him such that he intimated I was discriminating against him which I immediately denied since it was not true. I then ended our telephone conversations.”

160. Donais accused the plaintiff essentially of ridiculously, baselessly, and frivolously calling Donais a racist. Donais thus used what is known or referred to as "the race card" (which is a pejorative reference to the illegitimate and groundless insertion of racism accusations into a situation), when in actuality Donais himself was the one trying to illegitimately and groundlessly exploit the sensitive issues related to race by using it as a preemptory strike with his bald lie against the plaintiff. Donais thus tried to manipulatively (or perhaps masterfully) "play the race card" on the plaintiff. Aside from this being outrageous behavior, it was truly troubling that a licensed attorney would go that far to try to damage and disparage someone through such blatant and scurrilous lies. This was particularly despicable because it appears that Donais was relying on racial bias to achieve his ends—he was hoping that those who heard his false statements would immediately take a hostile disposition towards the plaintiff. Yet Donais completely fabricated this story. The plaintiff felt utterly violated in that someone—an attorney nonetheless—would so exploit racism, which is something so painful for so many people in this country.
161. Contrary to Donais’ ridiculously false assertion, at no time did the plaintiff claim that Donais was discriminating against the plaintiff because Donais did not take the case. This is a nonsensical allegation. It just does not make sense in the context of such a discussion for the plaintiff to assume and allege that Donais was discriminating against the plaintiff. Moreover, what would the plaintiff hope to gain? To force him to represent the plaintiff? What kind of representation would that be? It is just not credible. Moreover, this is an unadulterated lie. This is for a jury to determine who is more credible and who is telling the truth.
162. Donais blatantly made up out of “whole cloth” the idea that the plaintiff accused him of discrimination. This is not a matter of interpretation of words. The plaintiff did not utter any such words that could even be misinterpreted. No such words left the plaintiff’s mouth. In fact, to the contrary, the conversation between the plaintiff and Donais ended amicably and on good terms. There was no abrupt ending. Donais has blatantly and unscrupulously lied about the plaintiff accusing him of discrimination which is a blatant and dangerous lie. This demonstrates that Donais is the kind of person who would bear false witness against others and is capable of lying to put someone in jail/prison by false testimony. As such he is a disgrace to and a blithe on the legal profession. It is even worse that Donais has chosen to tell such a despicable lie on an African American man. If Donais has lied about the plaintiff making this statement (which Donais did), then this issue, though it began as a conflict of interest issue, it is about Donais falsely accusing the plaintiff of accusing him of discrimination, which becomes evidence of an attempt to use the plaintiff’s race against the plaintiff (i.e. the “race card” in reverse).
163. Donais was trying to use the plaintiff’s race against the plaintiff, by accusing a black man of making ridiculous false accusations of discrimination with the intent to imply that because he is a black man, it should be believed that he made such ridiculous false accusations.
164. Further support that Donais lied can be seen by certain witnesses who can establish from the circumstances that Donais did not tell anyone about these accusations at the time of these outrageous statements attributed to the plaintiff. NB: Because it is rare to garner direct evidence of an individual’s state of mind, a plaintiff may rely on circumstantial evidence to prove that a defendant had actual knowledge that the statements were false, or had serious doubts about their accuracy. *Levesque v. Doocey*, 560 F.3d 82, 90 (1st Cir. 2009). See *Bose Corp. v. Consumers Union of U.S., Inc.*, 692 F.2d 189, 196 (1st Cir. 1982), *aff’d*, 466 U.S. 485 (1984) (subjective determination whether defendant in fact entertained serious doubts about truth of statement may be established by inference “as it would be very rare for a defendant to admit such doubts”). See also *Murphy*, 449 Mass. at 57-58 (determination of defendant’s subjective state of mind may be made based on circumstantial evidence).
165. These circumstances includes statements, at the time, from Donais’ friend, colleague and client Dave Akridge, Donais’ co-counsel Karl Terrell, opposing counsel Elliott Berry, as well as his own statements made to a court (Judge Paul Moore) and in certain emails created by Donais himself, all at around the

time that he first made these false statements, showing that he never said, claimed, alluded to or suggested that the plaintiff made those accusations of racism. These statements demonstrate that Donais is lying with respect to his accusation that the plaintiff accused him of race discrimination.

166. These statements from several other persons show that:

- a. At no time did Donais mention in a contemporaneous email chain with Dave Akridge and Karl Terrell, the accusation of discrimination against Donais by the plaintiff, at which time Donais was asked to describe what was said in that conversation between Donais and the plaintiff, and at which time Donais had a clear and compelling opportunity to tell others what the plaintiff said to him, but yet with all of that time and opportunity, and despite being asked or called upon to describe the conversation he had with the plaintiff, somehow Donais left out the accusations of racism, out of what he said the plaintiff had said to him.
- b. At no time in his contemporaneous discussions with Attorney Elliott Berry did Donais mention the accusation of discrimination against Donais by the plaintiff, at which time Donais was asked to describe what was said in that conversation between Donais and the plaintiff, and at which time Donais had a clear and compelling opportunity to tell what the plaintiff said to him, but yet, again, with all of that time and opportunity, and despite being asked or called upon to describe the conversation he had with the plaintiff, somehow Donais again left out the accusations of racism, out of what Donais said the plaintiff had said to him.
- c. At no time during the court statements with Judge Moore did Donais mention the accusation of discrimination against Donais by the plaintiff, at which time Donais was asked to describe what was said in that conversation between Donais and the plaintiff, and at which time Donais had a clear and compelling opportunity to tell what the plaintiff said to him, but yet, again, with all of that time and opportunity, and despite being asked or called upon to describe the conversation with the plaintiff, somehow Donais still again left out the accusations of racism, out of what he said the plaintiff had said to him.
- d. At no time did Donais mention in contemporaneous conversations with co-counsel Karl Terrell that the plaintiff ever told him about an accusation of discrimination against Donais by the plaintiff, at which time Donais was asked to describe what was said in that conversation between Donais and the plaintiff, and at which time Donais had a clear and compelling opportunity to tell what the plaintiff said to him, but yet, further again, with all of that time and opportunity, and despite being asked or called upon to describe the conversation with the plaintiff, somehow Donais, yet further again, still left out the accusations of racism, out of what he said the plaintiff had said to him.
- e. The fact that Donais did not tell anyone about this accusation at or around the time that the plaintiff allegedly made that accusation, is evidence that it is a complete fabrication made up much later after the fact.
- f. The key question here is why would Donais not bring this up earlier? Why not bring it up to the judge, to Mr. Akridge, to Mr. Terrell, to Mr. Berry, or to anyone? Why did he neglect to bring it up then? And why would he suddenly first remember this titillating and sensational fact only 2 or 3 months later? All of this indicates that this was a bald unadulterated lie. There is nothing credible about it. It does not ring true. It does not fit the circumstances. It does not make logical sense that the plaintiff would say such a thing in the context of Donais declining to take case. It is unnatural, strained and tortured. It is simply unbelievable. In the context of a 7-minute conversation, why would the plaintiff manage to shoot off an accusation of racism against Donais?
- g. NB: The plaintiff believes that if these circumstances are brought to a trier of fact or to a jury. It will be clear to them that Donais lied.

167. This “race-card” accusation by Donais against the plaintiff is blatantly false, and it self-evidently smells very fishy that such a sensational fact was omitted from every version of Donais’ recollection of the events at a time when the events were much closer in proximity and memories would be fresher, and

certainly way prior to any such statements being published or republished by Donais to the police in June 2019.

168. Donais fabricated and utilized his lie about racism to willfully intimidate me and to interfere with and injure the plaintiff because of his race.
169. Donais has falsely styled himself as a victim of a false accusation of being called a racist by the plaintiff.
170. This despicable lie by this white attorney of law perpetrated on the plaintiff was intended to target the plaintiff because of his race. It was intentional and it was motivated by racial animus/racial bias.
171. It is also a tort of libel/defamation and an abuse of process.
172. Nothing angers people more than a person who falsely accuses a white person of racism. This is a major sore point in today's culture.
173. Donais was trying to exploit racial tensions in our society to harm and discredit the plaintiff. He wanted to really damage the plaintiff. Donais was inciting fragile racial sensibilities and attitudes, and intended to exploit a culture of hostility towards those black people who are presumed to "cry wolf" about racism. Donais was seeking to fan the flames of racial tensions and used it as a form of a weapon against the plaintiff. Donais weaponized the race card issue and deployed it against the plaintiff.
174. It is a form of racialized character-assassination and a racialized attack against the plaintiff.
175. Donais only brought up that the plaintiff accused him of racism because the plaintiff is black. It was thus racially motivated. If the plaintiff were white, such a fabricated lie would not stick.
176. Moreover, Donais wanted to intimidate us and to shut the plaintiff up and to silence the plaintiff.
177. In the above statement, Donais falsely implied and affirmatively intended to imply that the plaintiff had invented a racism accusation, essentially as a hoax, based on the groundless basis that he declined to represent the plaintiff. It was intended to make it seem that the plaintiff was irrational, crazy, in concocting a racism accusation based on nothing or based on a silly reason.
178. The false statement was published with knowledge of its falsity and/or with reckless disregard for the truth.
179. Donais knew it was false to state that the plaintiff accused him of racism because he declined to represent the plaintiff.
180. Donais knew that the plaintiff did not accuse him of racism at all.
181. Donais' defamatory claim that the plaintiff had accused him of racism for declining representation was false. Donais knew he was lying when he said that the plaintiff had accused him of racism for silly reasons, that he himself had invented out of whole cloth.
182. He knew the plaintiff was telling the truth when the plaintiff denied making the statement after the plaintiff found out about his statement but yet he persisted in saying to several third parties that he was telling the truth and that the plaintiff was not telling the truth.
183. Because these statements were first written and later put on a video recording and because they tend to injure the plaintiff in his profession or trade, they constitute defamation per se and libel per se.
184. They tended to (and did) damage the plaintiff in his trade, occupation, and/or business, and they were defamatory on their face without reference to any extrinsic information. Because the statement affected the plaintiff or may have affected the plaintiff in his profession by "imputing to [me]...fraud, dishonesty, [and/or] misconduct...", the statement constitute libel per se. See *Grimaldi v. Schillaci*, 106 A.D.2d 728, 729-30 (3d Dept. 1984).
185. The plaintiff has suffered harm as a direct result of Donais' false, defamatory statement, which caused injury to plaintiff's reputation, honor, and dignity.
186. Plaintiff has suffered professional harm as a direct result of Donais' defamatory statement.
187. Donais has injured the reputation upon which the plaintiff based his business and livelihood as a consultant.
188. Donais made his false statement with ill will and spite, and with wanton, reckless, or willful disregard for its injurious effects on the plaintiff and his rights.

189. Donais' false and defamatory statement caused the plaintiff to suffer reputational, emotional, and professional harm.

C. FURTHER ON FALSE STATEMENTS AND LIES MADE BY DONAIS TO THE POLICE

190. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
191. Donais' false statements are contradicted by the following facts, as follows.
192. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais had no difficulty understanding the plaintiff as the plaintiff spoke clearly. During the call, Donais signaled that he understood the plaintiff by saying "yes", or "ok", etc., throughout the conversation and at certain points made clear comments in response to the plaintiff statements or questions. This appears to be nothing but a veiled attempt to try to cast me as some foreigner who could not speak proper English. The only language the plaintiff speak is English. English is not a second language. So, Donais' insinuations should be treated as what it is, i.e., veiled attempt to negatively imply illiteracy or a language impediment on my part.
193. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not say or mention his last name on the call with Donais. In fact, it was Donais who called the plaintiff and when the plaintiff answered the phone, Donais asked to speak to "Andre", and the plaintiff simply stated, "this is he". At no time did the plaintiff mention his last name and at no time did Donais reference the plaintiff's last name and at no time did Donais ask the plaintiff about his last name. In fact, the only way for Donais to have known the plaintiff's last name, at that time, was for Donais to have received that information from Mr. Akridge or Mr. Terrell. Given that Donais initiated the call and given that neither the plaintiff nor Donais mentioned or asked about or discussed the plaintiff's last name whatsoever, Donais' reference to hearing what sounded like "bedsore as a last name" on the call is completely fabricated and reflects an intention to play on the plaintiff's uncommon or unusual-sounding last name to imply that the plaintiff was some kind foreigner who spoke poor English. [NB: The plaintiff is well-educated with two advanced graduate degrees, as well as other graduate credentials, from select universities in the US].
194. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did not ask the plaintiff if he got Donais' name and number from Mr. Obrien.
195. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not indicate to Donais that the plaintiff received Donais' name and number from Mr. Obrien.
196. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not "challenge" Donais' declination of representation.
197. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did not tell me that he did not do race discrimination cases.
198. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not mention the words "race", "racism", "race discrimination", "discrimination", "discriminating" or "discriminate" (or any variation of those words) in the plaintiff's conversation with Donais. Neither did Donais mention nor say any of those words on the call.
199. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did not tell the plaintiff that he would need to perform a check for conflicts before undertaking representation.
200. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff was not upset and did not become upset at any point in time during the conversation with Donais. The call ended amicably and in polite fashion with no hint of anger, or of a disagreement or argument whatsoever.
201. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not tell Donais that Mr. Obrien told the plaintiff that Donais would take the plaintiff's case.
202. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did not repeatedly tell the plaintiff that he was not interested in the case and that representation in discrimination cases was not within his practice. Again, there was no mention whatsoever of the term discrimination or race by Donais.
203. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not "note" that Donais did real estate work, and the plaintiff did not "question" why Donais was declining to represent the plaintiff when there was a "real estate" element.

- 204. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not become even more upset that Donais was declining to represent him.
- 205. Contrary to Donais' assertion, the plaintiff did not intimate, suggest, insinuate that Donais was discriminating against the plaintiff.
- 206. Contrary to Donais' assertion, at no point in time did the plaintiff accuse Donais of race discrimination.
- 207. In fact, the plaintiff did not at any point utter or use the words "discrimination", "discriminating" or "discriminate" in any form or context, at all, whatsoever on the call with Donais. Neither did the plaintiff utter or use the words "race" or "racism" on the call with Donais.
- 208. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did not "immediately deny that he was discriminating against me", because in fact the plaintiff never made any such accusation. There was nothing for Donais to deny. Donais completely made up, fabricated and manufactured this lie out of thin air.
- 209. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did not end the telephone call. The call was mutually ended in a respectful, amicable, polite and friendly manner.
- 210. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did provide the plaintiff with legal advice during the call.
- 211. Contrary to Donais' assertion, Donais did receive private, confidential privileged communications from me on the call.

D. DONAIS' INTIMIDATION/HARASSMENT INTENT VIA POLICE

- 212. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
- 213. Donais has leveraged his relationships with police officers and brought undue influence to push for them to do him a favor, to target two African American citizens, which is unconscionable in this day and age when the misuse of police force and resources as well as wrongful arrest and wrongful prosecution against African Americans are under intense scrutiny, and when there have been urgent and intense calls for criminal justice reform involving the over-policing, over prosecution and over-incarceration of black people.
- 214. Donais evidently believes that the police is at his disposal to threaten and harass black people for any and everything and that the police will do his bidding.
- 215. This situation with Donais enlisting the police to investigate the plaintiff and harass the plaintiff, for an alleged crime that is time-barred and that at most would be only a minor possible alleged misdemeanor reflects a pattern.
- 216. This also is in the context of a nationwide epidemic of white people using police to terrorize black people for baseless or frivolous issues, trumping up lies against them in order to harm, harass, injure, retaliate, oppress or burden black people.
- 217. Donais said things to the police that riled them up, that he exaggerated, embellished and fabricated accusations in order to try to make his allegation "stick" and to try push it pass a certain threshold of actionability.
- 218. These kinds of trumped-up sensational allegations can result in people being falsely arrested, especially when directed at black people.
- 219. Donais was attempting to trump up a prosecution for an alleged time-barred possible misdemeanor involving a recording that purportedly would prove the attorney's dishonesty/perjury, against an African American grievant who filed an ADO complaint against that attorney for race-based felony perjury.
- 220. NB: Donais had no knowledge of any recording or any facts about any recording, and he insinuated to police that if there is a recording, he thinks it could be of him relating to the call with the plaintiff and Donais, but this was rank speculation. Anyone taking a high school course in logic would know that this is rank speculation. Donais did not know what recording was referenced, whether it was video or audio or stenographic recording, whether it was of him (Donais) or someone else, what date or time it occurred (if it occurred at all), and he did not know who made the recording, what state/city the recording was made in, if it was recorded by someone else, if it was captured inadvertently, if it was of a voicemail, or a court

proceeding, etc. He had no idea. And Donais knew this was not enough to make a police report. So, he used his relationships with the police to push a frivolous and baseless investigation and possible prosecution.

221. He further made up this wild, crazy, and absurd allegation indicating or suggesting that the plaintiff hacked or bugged his telephone system at his office (thus recording/compromising all of his calls with his other clients). This is a nasty allegation to make based on no evidence and based on speculation.
222. First, to bug his office is a crime. Also, it is implied that burglary was also involved. So with that statement, Donais was accusing the plaintiff of multiple crimes/felonies.
223. Furthermore, Donais' reckless speculative statement was based on a vague non-specific sentence in a letter to the ADO from plaintiff's wife, that stated as follows: "(Note: There is also a recording that the plaintiff would like to share with the Discipline Office to prove the dishonesty of Mr. Donais.)". This is what Donais based his speculation on and nothing else. This is what Donais expected the police to go on to open an investigation and to pursue possible police prosecution. Yet this statement is vague, non-specific, and could mean almost anything. It did not say the recording was of Donais. It just said there is evidence that could prove the dishonesty of Donais (note the syntax and grammatical construction of the sentence). It did not say how the recording was created or obtained. It did not say who created or obtained it. It does not say what format the recording was in or created in (i.e. video, audio, pictorial or stenographic). NB: For example, a video recording is not illegal in any state. Neither are stenographic recordings that captures and translates words contemporaneously into writing. It did not say when it was recorded i.e. what date or time. It did not say if it was a recording of an open public event or not. It did not say what state the recording occurred i.e. if the recording occurred in a one-party consent state. Anything else is rank speculation. Anything to fill in the blanks is speculation. Anything done to make choices as to the meaning of the above when it is so vague is speculation.
224. But yet Donais had attended a court hearing where both the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife attended and where the court provided a copy of the recording of the hearing to the plaintiff and the plaintiff's wife, which Donais knew of, and which recording shows the dishonesty of Donais (wherein he in fact was disqualified by a judge for conflict of interest). Also, there was a voicemail left by the plaintiff on Donais answering machine prior to him calling the plaintiff back to have a phone conversation, a recording of which voicemail message of the plaintiff shows the dishonesty of Donais. Donais knew that these could have been the basis for showing his dishonesty but ignored that to focus only on a call that he had with the plaintiff about a prospective client relationship.
225. It should be noted that Donais' actions and statements to the police indicate that Donais was worried that the reference to a 'recording' could be a recording of his call with the plaintiff (because he had a guilty conscience and knew that he lied). Two days after receiving a decision by the ADO dated on or about June 10, 2019, wherein he was informed that he would be investigated by ADO for misconduct based on a complaint by the plaintiff's wife, Donais became worried and ran to the police to make this police report on June 11, 2019. He wanted to react quickly to stop evidence from coming out in that ADO investigation i.e., evidence that he thought, in his mind, could hurt him. But why not wait until the recording that claimed to show his dishonesty was shared in the ADO process? Why not wait for more information to come out in the ADO process to determine exactly the nature of this recording? Why the rush to go to the police after the docketing of the ADO complaint on June 10, 2019? What was Donais hoping to accomplish by making his police report on June 11, 2019?? On or about June 10, 2019, the ADO announced that it was now docketing the ADO complaint against Donais for investigation. The temporal proximity of the event of the ADO announcement of docketing on June 10, 2019 and the initial act of contacting the police on or about June 11, 2019 by itself establishes a basis for inferring that the two events were related and that Donais was motivated by retaliation, harassment and a desire to suppress evidence (that he thought in his mind could possibly be out there and could hurt him). [NB: This was over 2 years after the purported event/call occurred in 2017].
226. After Donais contacted the police, the police then immediately (same day) called the plaintiff's phone number in Massachusetts and left an ominous message. The plaintiff was intimidated by the message. As

an African American, such ominous contact from the police was intimidating. Donais accomplished his mission of intimidation, of sending a message to the plaintiff and the plaintiff's wife, to back off from pursuing any attorney misconduct complaint against Donais.

227. It should be noted that when the plaintiff first called Donais' phone number back in 2017 to inquire about possible legal assistance, Donais did not answer. So, the plaintiff left a voicemail on Donais' voicemail. However, there was a recording of that voicemail, in the plaintiff's own voice only, that was left on Donais' voicemail system (it was not a conversation but only a voice message). Yet, with that contact from the police that came shortly after the filing and docketing of an ADO complaint, the plaintiff was made to feel as though the plaintiff should not participate in any ADO misconduct proceeding against Donais because Donais had police friends and connections that would harass the plaintiff if the plaintiff did so. This concern about unfair, baseless, trumped-up targeting or harassment by police of an African American because of the instigation of angry white men intent on intimidating black people, or worse, is not a light thing given the deeply problematic history in this country between law enforcement and African American population as a whole. Donais knew this and exploited this dynamic to achieve his ends of intimidation with threat of police force or police action behind it.

228. Conversely, if the police had actually prosecuted or arrested the plaintiff or the plaintiff's wife based on the report by Donais they received from Donais at the time (back in June 2019), it would have had the effect of immediately stopping the ADO complaint against Donais in its tracks. That would have been the intent and effect of Donais actions in going to the police when he did and in the manner that he did. Such a baseless prosecution, grounded on a vague allegation, would eventually have had to be dismissed not only because it baseless and vague, but also because it was based on a time-barred allegation of a simple misdemeanor (i.e., an alleged illegal recording of a conversation) that allegedly occurred at least two years prior in 2017. But Donais knew that. As an attorney himself, he knew that misdemeanors only have a 6 month to, at most, one year statute of limitation. Yet, regardless, all that Donais needed was for the police to contact the plaintiff, which would be to effectively send a message; and/or Donais wanted the police to try and arrest the plaintiff and any of those acts would have stopped any ADO complaint from moving forward either because of intimidation/witness tampering or because the plaintiff would not be available or able to participate in any ADO proceeding against Donais while fighting a police arrest charge/prosecution. Fortunately, there was no arrest and no prosecution because of lack of evidence, but Donais did not care that the prosecution would end up nowhere. Donais' intent was to harass, intimidate, retaliate against, punish, scare, oppress and burden the plaintiff, and to suppress evidence that he thought the plaintiff had (not what the plaintiff's wife said we had but that he surmised we had). He was trying to stop the evidence that he thought we had, from coming out. His intent and state of mind is clear. He only went to the police shortly after he was informed on or about June 10, 2019, that the ADO had docketed an attorney misconduct complaint against him. Then about day or two later, evidently in a frantic state of mind, worried that he was caught red-handed by a recording that would show that he committed perjury, he went to his police connections and tried to harass us and retaliate against us and to suppress this evidence, he thought in his mind that we had, by getting his police contacts to push to open a frivolous investigation and to immediately get the police to call us so that we would know there was a police investigation underway against us.

229. NB: If Donais was telling the truth, why would there be anything that could prove his dishonesty? Moreover, why was he so concerned about this purported recording so much so that he assumed, or thought, it was of the call he had with the plaintiff in 2017? This shows that Donais knew he lied about what was said on that call and he was worried that a recording of such a call would expose him as a liar and this could expose him further to attorney discipline sanctions, including but not limited to attorney disbarment. The indication that Donais had a guilty conscience, and that this guilty conscience was driving his behavior above, is further shown by one of his statements to the police via an email conversation that he initiated with his police friends/connections in June 2019, which states:

Craig Donais: Nate: I wanted to check with you about a potential criminal issue. I have a potential client who I declined who has filed an action against me, but now claims that they have a recording of my conversation with them. If they have a recording of a conversation with me, it was done without my consent or knowledge, which would be in violation of the Wiretap statute, as NH is a 2-party state. I would also not put it past them that they actually fabricated a recording, and claims that it is part of a conversation that they had with me. You will note that they admit to this recording in the last sentence of the paragraph at the top of page 3 in this pdf. Can I file a police report on this, and start a process to determine whether this is worthy of prosecution? See you tomorrow at Crimeline! Craig

Officer Nate Linstad: I can't open the attachment bc I'm in the woods in northern nh. Sgt brendan will be at the Crimeline meeting for me tomorrow and will be showing the new paperwork. But just reading the email I would have you talk to detectives and have them look into it for sure.

Craig Donais: Thanks. Can you put me in touch with someone specifically to look into this?

Officer Nate Linstad: I will forward it to Houghton.

Officer Nate Linstad (to Officer Patrick Houghton): This guy is from the crimeline. Can you help a brother out?"

230. First, it should be noted that Donais' suggestion that we claimed to have a recording of his conversation with us or me, or that there was an admission was made that we had possession of recording of a conversation with him, was false. The letter to the ADO that he referred to made no such claims and Donais knew that. The only thing stated in the letter to the ADO was one sentence that there was a recording that proved the dishonesty of Donais. But there were many actions and/or statements made by Donais that was being challenged by the ADO complaint filed by my wife including statements he made in a court hearing to a judge in January 2017. Donais did not know if that was what was being referred to. Moreover, that one sentence did not identify Donais as the person recorded. There were other conversations with other witnesses or statements by other people other than Donais that could have been recorded (which in fact there was a recording of my voicemail left for him, which voicemail proves his dishonesty as it contradicts, with hard proof, statements that Donais made about that voice message by me that he made in affidavit to the court in 2017). Also, that one sentence did not identify when the recording was made, who the parties to the conversation were, nor if the recording was in video, audio or stenographic form. Neither a video recording (i.e., video alone) nor a stenographic recording are unlawful⁸.

⁸ NB: There are a few states in this country that make it unlawful (a misdemeanor) to record a conversation (i.e., audio/voices) with another person, in which one is a party, without the knowledge of the other party to the conversation. However, the majority of states as well as federal law does not that make that unlawful at all. See *United States v. White*, 401 U.S. 745 (1971)(taped conversations between the defendant and another which were recorded without the defendant's knowledge or consent but with the consent of the other party are admissible and do not violate the defendant's Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights); see also *United States v. Fanning*, 477 F.2d 45 (5th Cir. 1973), cert. denied, 414 U.S. 1006 (1974)(The consent of one party to the conversation eliminates any claim of illegality as to the recording per se even when the government had participated in the recording.). So, if one party is located in say Rhode Island (which is a one party consent state) and the other party is located in New Hampshire (which is a two-party consent state), and the party in Rhode Island records a call with the other person in New Hampshire, it is not unlawful in either Rhode Island or New Hampshire since the recording of the call would have taken place in Rhode Island (i.e., that is where the recording device would have been located if the person in Rhode Island recorded the call). Moreover, even with respect to New Hampshire, there are certain exceptions to the illegality of a party recording a conversation, in which they are party to, without the knowledge of the other party to the conversation, and those exceptions include that there has to be present, with respect to the conversation, a reasonable expectation of privacy (or otherwise an implied waiver of consent), and there has to be a knowing intentionality on the part of the party doing the recording, as well as a more obscure exception known as a public interest exception (where it involves a matter of high importance to the public and the greater good, or something to that effect). For example, if two people are in New

231. Either way, Donais did not know if there was a recording of his voice and if such a recording was of the call he had with me in 2017. Hence, it was false for him to tell the police that we “now claims that they have a recording of my conversation with them” and that we “admit to this recording.” Neither I nor my wife claimed or admitted to having a recording of his conversation with me in 2017. Donais at best is engaged in rank reckless speculation or at worst is intentionally, with his clever lawyer skills, trying to mislead the police into thinking that I or my wife had made an admission that I or my wife illegally recorded him in a conversation that I had with him in 2017. Neither I nor my wife made any such admission whatsoever in the above. The point here is that this goes to Donais’ intent and state of mind at the time he sent this email to the police in June 2019. Here, Donais was making false or misleading statements to the police to try to ratchet up the allegations in order to sway the police to begin a police investigation on something that was so vague and speculative, that no other regular civilian would have made this complaint to the police nor would any other police (other than Donais’ police friends/connections) have entertained such a report from a regular civilian based on such rank vague non-specific reckless speculation.
232. To add further insult to injury, Donais also then further ratchets up his allegations by telling the police that “I would also not put it past them that they actually fabricated a recording, and claims that it is part of a conversation that they had with me”. Here, Donais, tries to go in for the kill, by telling the police that we were the type of people that were so dishonest and so low in character that we would actually go to the trouble and lengths to fabricate a recording with Donais’ voice in order to prove that Donais was dishonest and had committed perjury. Donais was communicating to the police that he had knowledge of undisclosed facts that indicated that we were not only despicably dishonest but also were criminal or capable of treacherous criminality since fabricating a recording and presenting it as evidence in a proceeding could or would constitute a crime of tampering with evidence or falsifying evidence. I cannot emphasize enough here how much of a nasty serious allegation is being made by Donais here. Donais has accused us of committing a crime or that we are criminals with a history of committing such crimes. This was clearly intended to discredit us and destroy our reputation and integrity with the police. But why did Donais do this? What was his motive here? It can be inferred that Donais knew that he was dishonest about what he had stated was said in the call between him and I, in early 2017, as presented by him in his 2017 affidavit. He was concerned that should there be a recording, he knew that such a recording would show that he had perjured himself and thus subject him to not only disbarment but perjury prosecution. The stakes were very high for Donais. So, he preemptively sought to discredit any such possible recording, in advance of the production of such a recording or in advance of any knowledge or confirmation that such a recording existed. This would be the only logical explanation for why Donais, without more, was so concerned about this purported recording and why he felt it necessary to preemptively strike at the credibility, authenticity or veracity of such a purported recording. This is evidence of a guilty mind or guilty conscience. If Donais was innocent and had not lied, then he would not have been so worried and he would not have needed to think ahead to discredit a purported recording that he did not even know if it existed, or what would be on it if it existed. An innocent person would welcome a recording of a disputed event because it would show he is innocent or telling the truth about the event. However, a guilty person who is guilty of lying would not welcome such a recording because he would know that he would be proved to be lying. The fact that Donais was trying to suppress any

Hampshire and a conversation is recorded by one party without the knowledge of the other party, but there was no reasonable expectation of privacy in that conversation (i.e., such as in a hotel lobby, public park, or otherwise where the conversation can be heard by others, etc.), then it is not unlawful. Similarly, if there is a recording that was inadvertently recorded without the specific intent to do so, such as can happen with modern technology like Alexa or Google voice, etc., then that recording is not unlawful. Several New Hampshire courts have ruled on these issues and the New Hampshire Attorney General has put out an advisory opinion on these matters from some time ago. Conversely, all states in this country and federal law make it unlawful, including bumping up to a felony, if a third party (one who is not party to a conversation), records two or more other parties without their knowledge.

recording from coming out in the ADO proceeding by preemptively and prematurely contacting the police to get involved with contacting me and my wife before any ADO investigation was under way and by preemptively assuming that if a recording of him existed, it would automatically show that he was lying, shows that Donais, in his own mind, knew that he was lying. These circumstances show that Donais entertained serious doubt about the truth of his statements.

233. NB: Here, Donais used his connections to gain access to the inside track at the police station in order to push through, push up and fast track his complaint against us. Donais misled Officer Nate Linstad in making it sound like a current matter i.e. "I have a potential client." This was done to hide the fact that the matter involved a two-year old allegation of a misdemeanor that would be time-barred from prosecution.
234. Donais also lied saying that "but now they claims that they have a recording of my conversation with them". We did not say we have a recording of Donais or have a conversation with him. It was also egregiously untrue for Donais to tell officer Linstad that he "would also not put it past them that they actually fabricated a recording, and claims that it is part of a conversation that they had with me." Donais has no basis to claim or allege that we would actually fabricate a recording and claim that it is part of a conversation with Donais. This is a preposterous and outrageous assertion. This was intended to sensationalize the allegations in order to incite the police to act and push through the complaint and start a prosecution.
235. Donais also states: "Can I file a police report on this, and start a process to determine whether this is worthy of prosecution?" This is Donais pushing for, instigating a prosecution in order to harass us. Donais knows there is no chance that this prosecution is valid because the matter is over 2 years old and at most could be a misdemeanor which has a statute of limitations of only 1 year at most. Yet, Donais pushes here for a prosecution, lying to and misleading the police by saying it is a current matter (i.e., "I have a potential client") and by totally fabricating the sensational and inflammatory allegation that we fabricated a recording.
236. Moreover, Donais' last comment "see you tomorrow at Crimeline", tops off his clear intent to leverage his relationship with the police to drum up a trumped-up baseless prosecution against us, as harassment and in retaliation for bringing the ADO complaint which had just been docketed a day or two before. In fact, when Officer Nate Linstad says that he was out of town, and would not be there for the crimeline meeting the next day, Donais was not satisfied to wait. Donais instead pushed and pressed Officer Linstad for immediate action as if the matter was urgent. Donais said "Can you put me in touch with someone specifically to look into this?" Donais wanted fast swift action. But why? There was nothing imminent in the ADO matter. Donais had just been notified by the ADO that the case had been docketed (as of or around June 7 and/or June 10, 2019) and Donais was informed that he had 30 days to respond to the ADO complaint by July 10, 2019. There was nothing pressing or so urgent that required immediate same day action by him or by the police, other than the fact that Donais was afraid that there was a recording proving his dishonesty that would be submitted to the ADO. Donais wanted to put a stop to that. By contacting the police, and having them initiate an investigation including contacting us, it would at least send a message to us that if there was a recording that showed his dishonesty, it better not be produced. By getting the police to investigate or prosecute us, it would serve as intimidation, harassment and retaliation for starting this ADO process in the first place.
237. It should also be noted that Donais went further to also tell another police officer, Officer Dan Whelan, in a recorded interview on June 18, 2019, the following:
- "Um, and candidly, I wouldn't put it past them to have a recording and to have altered or doctored, the recording, because their, their grasp on reality is very tenuous."
238. So, on at least two occasions, Donais communicated to a police officer that I fabricated or doctored a recording. But why would Donais make such a statement? Why does he evidently seek to get out in front of this issue of a recording showing his dishonesty, by prematurely pointing to a recording that I would have fabricated, altered or doctored to show his dishonesty? The only reason to say such a thing to the

police at this juncture is because he had a guilty conscience and was trying to preemptively provide an explanation if in case there was a recording showing that he was lying. This is a critical point. It shows that Donais entertained serious doubts about the truth of his statements and that he knew that he lied about the accusations of racism, and that he was afraid that a recording would or could expose him to be a liar. He knew that this lie could expose him not only to disbarment but to a felony perjury prosecution. So, he evidently was thinking ahead, in case a recording showed him to be lying, in that he would have already presented a cover story to cast doubt on the veracity of such a recording should such a recording be produced. But why anticipate at all that anyone could produce such a recording, showing that he was lying? Why even go there? Why even imagine that as a probable outcome? Because he knew that he was lying. It speaks to his state of mind at the time he made these statements to the police. See *St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 88 S. Ct. 1323 (1968) (“[R]ecklessness amounting to actual malice may be found where the defendant deliberately ignores evidence that calls into question [his] published statements”); *St. Amant*, 390 U.S. at 732 (“recklessness may be found where there are obvious reasons to doubt” the truth of the published statements). The US Supreme Court has established that a finding of “reckless disregard” requires evidence...that the author “in fact entertained serious doubts as to the truth of his publication.” *St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 730-731 (1968). See also *McAvoy v. Shufrin*, 401 Mass. 593, 598-599 (1988). The above statements provide evidence that Donais had obvious reasons to “doubt” the truth of his published statements and also that Donais “in fact entertained serious doubts as to the truth of his publication.”

239. Further proof of Donais lying can be shown by a recording of a voicemail left by me in my voice for Donais prior to the call with him a couple of days later in 2017⁹. NB: These statements were later republished and embellished in statements by Donais to the police in June 2019.

a. **Donais statement regarding voicemail I left in my voice for Donais.**

i. Donais’ statement made back in 2017 in an affidavit:

“On Friday, January 6”, after I had left for the day and after business hours, an office telephone message was received requesting a return call from a Massachusetts phone number requesting assistance on a real estate matter. The caller’s message was hard to understand”.

ii. Here Donais states that I stated I was requesting assistance on a real estate matter and that it was hard to understand my message.

b. **Donais statement to the police on 6-18-19 via a recorded interview**¹⁰ states:

i. At time marker 19:27 on the video recording of Donais’ interview with the police, Donais stated the following:

“Craig (19:27):he left kind of this mumbly rambling message. He was a little hard to understand. He had a little bit of a, an accent with it. And I couldn't tell whether it was a, a Southern accent, a foreign accent. It was just not a, it was not a new England accent. We'll just say that...he was a bit mumbling. And I think I'm putting the affidavit that **his last name sounded like bed sore**.

Detective: Okay.

Craig: I later found out it's Bisasor. Uh, but I think just the, the way he pronounced it quick and **listening to the recording**.

⁹ NB: To be clear, the point here is that there is evidence from witnesses of certain events and conversations that occurred in 2017 that can be used to show, and that will show, that Donais was being dishonest in his statements to the police in June 2019. This shows not only that Donais lied in his 2017 affidavit but that he lied to the police in his June 2019 police reports and recorded interviews. It therefore offers proof of false statements by Donais in support of my defamation claim, among other things.

¹⁰ NB: A full transcript of this recorded video interview or the video recording itself and be produced in its entirety in further proceedings of this case.

Detective: Yeah.

Craig: Um, so it was just, uh, call me back. I've got a real estate matter. I want to discuss..."

- ii. Here, Donais clearly tells the police that my voice message was mumbly and rambling, and was hard to understand.
- iii. He clearly tells the police that I left my last name on the voicemail and that my last name "sounded like bed sore". Donais went to the trouble to come up with this detail.
- iv. Please note that at this point in time on 6-18-19, Donais had not received the facts about the voicemail recording. Donais did not know we had a recording of that voicemail, nor did he know what we would say about his version of it. Donais simply knew that it would be he said/she said regardless of whatever we said.
- v. The recording of the voicemail clearly shows that Donais is lying and that he lied to the police. This is 100% proof that Donais lied to the police.
- c. A Tape Recording of the Voicemail in 2017 (of My Voice)¹¹ states the following:
 - "Hello, my name is Andre and I am calling about a tenant legal matter. I understand that you practice landlord-tenant law. I wanted to see if I could discuss a legal matter with you. Please give me a call back at 781-492-5675. The matter is somewhat urgent so if you can, please call be back as soon as it is practical."
- d. The above shows that Donais made false statements about the message I left for him in 2017.
 - i. I did not say my last name.
 - ii. I did not say "real estate" matter.
 - iii. I did not leave an unclear message that was hard to understand.
- e. Moreover, Donais has had this voicemail on his own system since 2017. He would have known that his statements were not true or accurate.
- f. Yet he still goes and says in an affidavit, and later to the police that I said "real estate matter", that the message was hard to understand and that I left my last name on the voicemail, which are all false.
- g. Although these are not the most critical statements to show as false, in this case, it does show a carelessness with the truth by Donais and that the details of his affidavit and his subsequent statements to the police do not add up or comport with the facts. This undermines credibility for the rest of his statements. This is further supported by Attorney Elliott Berry below.

2. Attorney Elliot Berry's Notes¹² of His 1-17-17 Call with Donais:

- a. Donais 2017 affidavit:
 - "On the morning of Monday, January 9, 2017, I returned the call and spoke with a person who identified himself as "Andre", and what sounded like "Bedsore" as a last name."
- b. **Donais statement to the police on 6-18-19 via a recorded interview.** At time marker 19:27 on the video recording of Donais' interview with the police, Donais stated the following:
 - "Craig (19:27):And I think I'm putting the affidavit that **his last name sounded like bed sore.**"
- c. Attorney Elliott Berry's Notes of 2017 Call with Donais:
 - "In regard to the phone call with Andre on Jan 9, he says that he spoke to "some guy" he didn't get any specific facts from Andre--that he is not even sure that Mr. Anderson gave him his name or that of the defendant."

¹¹ This recording of my voice for this voicemail left for Donais in early 2017 can be produced to this court, in further proceedings at summary judgment or trial. Obviously, I cannot attach a recording to this complaint.

¹² NB: These notes were produced verbatim by Attorney Elliott Berry to the ADO in 2020 and be produced in its entirety in further proceedings of this case.

- d. Here, Donais told Mr. Berry that he spoke to “some guy”, and that Donais was not sure that he got my name (i.e., Donais referred to me as “some guy”). NB: Donais did not know that Mr. Berry kept meticulous contemporaneous notes of that call and that Mr. Berry would later be a witness that could provide written evidence to what Donais said at the time on in early 2017.
- e. Again, although these are not the most critical statements to show as false, in this case, it does show a carelessness with the truth by Donais and that the details of his affidavit and his subsequent statements to the police do not add up or comport with the facts. This undermines credibility for the rest of his statements. Again, because it is rare to garner direct evidence of an individual's state of mind, a plaintiff may rely on circumstantial evidence to prove that a defendant had actual knowledge that the statements were false, or had serious doubts about their accuracy. *Levesque v. Doocey*, 560 F.3d 82, 90 (1st Cir. 2009). See *Bose Corp. v. Consumers Union of U.S., Inc.*, 692 F.2d 189, 196 (1st Cir. 1982), *aff'd*, 466 U.S. 485 (1984) (subjective determination whether defendant in fact entertained serious doubts about truth of statement may be established by inference “as it would be very rare for a defendant to admit such doubts”). See also *Murphy*, 449 Mass. at 57-58 (determination of defendant's subjective state of mind may be made based on circumstantial evidence).
- f. I could go on to show contradictions and impeachment of several details of Donais’ 2017 affidavit and of several details of his subsequent statements to the police in 2019 but for sake of space will hold off on that until I am afforded an opportunity for discovery, summary judgment and/or trial.

240. Donais then continued, after a year later, with sending baseless defamatory statements to the police to get them riled up and amped up against the plaintiff and his wife, with the goal of getting us arrested or in an escalated encounter with police. It is analogous to the crime of a “swatting” hoax. This was designed to get us to back off from pursuing misconduct complaints or lawsuits. After Donais failed at his attempts to get police to start a criminal prosecution against the plaintiff, though not for want of effort, the defendants pressed the police, fully expecting that the plaintiff would be arrested if the police saw them anywhere in the vicinity of Donais’ neighborhood.

E. FALSE & DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS TO THE POLICE IN 2020

- 241. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
- 242. In 2020, Donais contacted the police and made several further statements to the police that were false and defamatory. These statements were not made as part of or in furtherance of a court proceeding.
- 243. These statements were made with malice, with knowledge of their falsity, and made recklessly with the intent to injure the plaintiff. These statements were defamatory or capable of a defamatory meaning or intended to communicate undisclosed defamatory facts.
- 244. These statements were not privileged. There was no court proceeding occurring in 2020. Even if there was, the statements had no relevance to any court proceeding. They were not made as part of a court proceeding or to be used in a court proceeding. These statements were not the subject of any lawsuit or legal action at the time (because these statements had not been made as yet previously or disclosed previously). These statements were not made to report a crime to the police.
- 245. Donais, in August 2020, recklessly and wantonly made further allegations to the police implying that the plaintiff and the plaintiff's wife are dangerous criminals and that he and his wife were scared for their safety because of us, and even going as far as to plead for special protection from the police and to have them assign special protection or regular monitoring of his neighborhood/area, for him and especially his wife and young child. This is the heights of irresponsible defamatory baseless dishonest trumped-up fabricated allegations laced with unfounded racial stereotypes of black criminality and dangerousness. There is no basis or evidence whatsoever for Donais or his wife to say or suggest that the plaintiff or plaintiff's wife are a threat to him and his wife and his young child or for Donais or Donais' wife to insinuate such things to anyone including to the police. Donais is playing with dangerous fire here

creating a tinderbox situation that could have been explosive because of these false allegations made to the police. These types of allegations can get innocent black people killed by police. Donais was trying to stir up the police to be on the lookout for the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife in the context of him insinuating that we are a danger to him and his family.

246. What Donais did here was very dangerous for us as black people in terms of trying to create amped up escalated encounters between us and law enforcement. It is analogous to "swatting hoaxes" where a person calls police on someone reporting a false escalated situation in order to put them in danger when the police come to their home all amped up expecting criminals or criminal activity. What Donais did was similar to a swatting hoax and was intended or had the effect of putting our lives in danger. This is a very serious matter.
247. This shows a pattern that Donais will tell extreme lies (or is willing to tell extreme egregious lies) on black people, trumping up false charges that could get them arrested or killed by police. Why else would Donais say such a thing to the police? He is saying these things because we are black and because he wants to hurt us and retaliate against us.
248. It should be noted that the plaintiff discovered these emails, after submitting a public records request to the police in 2020. These emails prove that Donais' intent was to induce his fellow police connections to trump up a prosecution on a case, that they would not normally investigate or prosecute. These emails reveal the tremendous pressure being brought to bear and the persistent personal pleas being made to push through this investigation in order to do a favor for and help out Donais.
249. This implies that these pleas and personal connection pressures were being made to do this as a special favor to Donais. Donais exploited his position on the crime-line board and his relationships with police officers to get them to do favors for him in terms of marshaling the vast resources of the police to target black American citizens, because of an attorney misconduct complaint. This implies improper motive and purpose.
250. In one email example, Donais pressures his policer officer friend/contact on the crime-line board to push for a favor with pressure to get other police officers involved to try to help a brother out. See below.

"This guy is from the Crime-Line. Can you help a brother out?"

251. This statement by Police Officer Nate Linstad to Officer Patrick Houghton in June 2019, with respect to the pressure received from Donais for favors to investigate the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife on a baseless allegation that would be a time-barred misdemeanor in any event and thus invalid. Police rarely use resources to investigate civilian reports about simple non-violent misdemeanors (especially when there is no actual evidence) and they certainly do not investigate simple non-violent misdemeanors that are time barred occurring more than two years, before the civilian report was made.
252. The above revelations are consistent with a troubling trend of certain white people in this country who use race as a weapon against blacks and who call police on innocent black people trying to get them harmed or even killed by police. Here, Donais told the police that he was essentially in fear for his life because of the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife. This is the dog whistle trend of racism that certain states and cities have passed laws to prevent such as New York.
253. Donais is not going to stop if he is not held accountable. This suggests that Donais is a sociopathic liar, whose lies could get someone falsely arrested, imprisoned, or killed.
254. There is no basis for Donais to claim to the police that he/his family were in fear of safety from the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife. It is unconscionable for Donais to suggest or accuse the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife of being dangerous or violent criminals, capable of harming his wife and young child so much so that he and his wife were in fear for their safety and require a special police protection or observation to protect them from the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife. This is not only classic dog-whistle racism, exploiting stereotypes of black people as dangerous and violent without any basis other than race, but it is malicious and dishonest defamation and it put the plaintiff and plaintiff's wife in danger from the police who relied on the word of this attorney that he has good reason to be in fear of his life or safety (or that of his family).

255. Donais made a written statement that labeled the plaintiff and his wife “offenders” which implied that there was a determination that we were offenders and had committed some offense and that we were guilty of criminal acts. The intent of the statement was to stigmatize the plaintiff as criminals to imply that we had been found to criminals which is false. Anyone reading that statement by Donais would be left the defamatory meaning that we were criminals and had been found or determined by the police to be criminals. Donais used this false implication to support his request for special protection by the police from the plaintiff and plaintiff’s wife.
256. Some people might not be too concerned when white people tell lies on black people using race as a motivating factor. The plaintiff understands that it might be uncomfortable for some in our society today to hear and confront such matters or to put oneself in the shoes of a black person to understand what it is like to be subjected to such things. Yet, there is no room to look the other way with how certain white people exploit race and racism to hurt blacks like this. This country has allowed Donald Trump 4 years to desensitize much of the country to concerns about race and racism and have emboldened many to scoff at such concerns. People like Donais have evidently been empowered to feel as though they can do these things with impunity and get away with it. Whenever a black person raises concerns about race, in many instances it is treated as though it is false or not valid. People like Hilliard and Donais then try to use it as evidence that you are not credible because if you point out racism more than once, you have used up your one quota to call out racism. Yet, Julian Jefferson, a well-known black public defender attorney in NH, recently gave testimony before the governor outlining his experiences with or observations of everyday racism in New Hampshire and Massachusetts from multiple people. Is he not credible because of such experiences? If Donais and Hilliard were to have their way, they would no doubt attack Julian Jefferson for stating that he experienced or observed more than once experience of racism in NH and MA.
257. The bottom line is that Donais started out using race and racism against the plaintiff and plaintiff’s wife in 2017. He continued to use race against us in 2019 and again 2020. This has to stop, and he must be held accountable.
258. The false statement was published with knowledge of its falsity and/or with reckless disregard for the truth.
259. These statements are not protected by privilege because statements to the police are only conditionally privileged. See *Dear v. Devaney*, 83 Mass. App. Ct. 285 (2013) (We further note that cases in other jurisdictions have mostly treated police reports under the rubric of a qualified privilege. See Annot., *Immunity of Police or Other Law Enforcement Officer from Liability in Defamation Action*, 100 A.L.R. 5th 341, 377-382 (2002).). See also *Dear v. Devaney*, 83 Mass. App. Ct. 285 (2013) further stating:
- “An absolute privilege has not, however, been extended to police officers’ own investigatory reports. See *Seelig v. Harvard Coop. Soc.*, 355 Mass. 532, 538 (1969) (statements by police officers in course of investigation conditionally privileged). Cf. *Malley v. Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 342-343 (1986) (describing police officers’ activities as being “further removed from the judicial phase of criminal proceedings than the act of a prosecutor in seeking an indictment” and therefore providing officers with only qualified immunity against 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim); *Kalina v. Fletcher*, 522 U.S. 118, 126 (1997), quoting from *Buckley v. Fitzsimmons*, 509 U.S. 259, 273 (1993) (“There is a difference between the advocate’s role in evaluating evidence and interviewing witnesses as he prepares for trial . . . and the detective’s role in searching for the clues and corroboration that might give him probable cause to recommend that a suspect be arrested”).
-
- “We conclude that the statements made here are not protected by an absolute privilege. They were made during the investigation, not the prosecution, of the license suspension proceedings. They were made by police officers, not lawyers or prosecutors. For the most part, the report does not contain witness statements but the officers’ own speculation or recounting of unidentified hearsay. They are also directed not at a party to the proceeding but at someone who is not even present at the proceeding. As he was neither a party nor a witness at the proceeding, Dear had no opportunity to test the validity of the statements at the proceeding. Also, there is nothing in the record to suggest that the licensing board or MOCAL contemplated any such proceeding against Dear or Elite at the time the report was prepared, or even afterwards, as neither Dear nor Elite was a

licensee. Nor did Devaney or McGill contemplate such proceedings against Dear; although McGill's deposition testimony indicates that he believed he could have sought criminal charges against Dear, he did not do so. Instead, McGill stated that he was merely providing information to the licensing board so that it could determine whether further investigation was appropriate. See Restatement (Second) of Torts § 588 comment e ("The bare possibility that [a] proceeding might be instituted is not to be used as a cloak to provide immunity for defamation when the possibility is not seriously considered"). Cf. *Smith v. Suburban Restaurants, Inc.*, 374 Mass. 528, 531 (1978) (no absolute privilege where judicial proceeding was not being seriously considered, but was contingent on future developments)."

260. The same principle regarding conditional privilege applied to statements to the police is seen in *Butcher v. Univ. of Mass.*, 111 N.E.3d 294 (2018), as follows:

"Here, the police made no arrest, no formal charges were filed, there was no official police statement, and no search warrant was issued.⁸ In these circumstances, the Supreme Judicial Court has explained that "'statements made ... by the complainant or other witnesses ... as to the facts of the case or the evidence expected to be given are not yet part of the judicial proceedings or of the arrest itself and are not privileged' Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 comment h (1977). Accordingly, '[t]here is also no privilege to report the unofficial talk of such officials as policemen, as distinct from their official utterances or acts, such as an arrest' W. Prosser & W. Keeton, [Torts § 112,] at 836 [(5th ed. 1984)]." *Jones*, 400 Mass. at 796, 512 N.E.2d 260. Thus, the fair report privilege "does not apply to witness statements to police, whether appearing in an official police report or not, where no official police action is taken." *Reilly*, 59 Mass. App. Ct. at 776, 797 N.E.2d 1204. Such unconfirmed allegations have "neither the authority nor the importance to the public that other documents or statements shielded by the fair reporting privilege possess." *Id.* Extending the privilege to a witness's allegations merely because they appear in a police blotter does not further the doctrine's purpose of allowing the public to learn of official actions affecting the public interest. See *id.* at 777, 797 N.E.2d 1204. See also *Phillips v. Evening Star Newspaper Co.*, 424 A.2d 78, 89 (D.C. 1980) (reporting on events documented in police activity log not privileged because, where there was no arrest, log did not "carry the dignity and authoritative weight as a record for which the common law sought to provide a reporting privilege"). Contrast *Medico v. Time, Inc.*, 643 F.2d 134, 141-142 (3d Cir. 1981) (allegations in nonpublic, but official, Federal Bureau of Investigation investigatory reports submitted by Philadelphia field office qualified for privilege). In the circumstances of this case, the privilege does not apply."

261. Such conditional privilege can be overcome by malice, reckless disregard for truth, knowledge of falsity, excessive publication.
262. Because these statements were first written and later put on a video recording and because they tend to injure in plaintiff's profession or trade, they constitute defamation per se and libel per se.
263. These statements tended to (and did) damage the plaintiff in his trade, occupation, and/or business, and these statements were defamatory on their face without reference to any extrinsic information. The statements affected the plaintiff or may have affected the plaintiff in his profession by "imputing to [me]...fraud, dishonesty, [and/or] misconduct...", the statement constitute libel per se. See *Grimaldi v. Schillaci*, 106 A.D.2d 728, 729-30 (3d Dept. 1984).
264. The plaintiff has suffered harm as a direct result of Donais' false, defamatory statement, which caused injury to my reputation, honor, and dignity.
265. The plaintiff has suffered professional harm as a direct result of Donais' defamatory statement.
266. Donais has injured the reputation upon which the plaintiff base his profession and business.
267. Donais made his false statement with ill will and spite, and with wanton, reckless, or willful disregard for its injurious effects on me and my rights.
268. These statements are defamatory per se and have injured Plaintiff's reputation and exposed Plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, and/or financial injury. These defamatory statement(s) requires no proof of its injurious character because it was obviously hurtful to the Plaintiff, because Donais falsely accused the Plaintiff of committing a serious violation of moral conduct and because Defendants injured Plaintiff in his or her profession and/or occupation.
269. Donais' false and defamatory statement caused the plaintiff to suffer reputational, emotional, and professional harm.

270. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.

F. FALSE/DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS TO ATTORNEY DISCIPLINE OFFICE IN 2020

i. July 2, 2020, and July 31, 2020, statements to the ADO by Donais/Hilliard

271. The plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this as if fully stated herein.
272. Donais, in addition to the false allegations that we fabricated a recording, caused Hilliard to tell the ADO that we "bugged" his business/law office or that he had occasion to believe or be concerned that we had bugged his business/law office, and offered this as to why he went to the police, just after he found out that the ADO complaint against him had just been docketed. But this was not rational, and it was a lie to suggest to the ADO that we bugged or could have bugged or were capable of bugging his office.
273. But to bug someone's office presumably requires an extraordinary undertaking. Based on what I can only surmise from watching tv shows or movies, presumably one would have to break into the office when no one is there in order to plant a bugging device, or one would have to impersonate someone who was legitimately in the office such as a cable guy or janitorial staff, etc., to plant a device. How else would one get access to his office? Moreover, Donais owns the business property in which his office (Donais Law Office) is located. So, he had complete control over his office, and the property on which it is located and would know if anyone should not be there. Again, presumably, one would have to be an expert criminal burglar or otherwise a CIA-level trained operator to know how to do such a thing. I can aver to this court that neither I nor my wife are such things, have such skills, or would do such things even if we could. And Donais knows this. He knows that we are not able to pull off such things or that is reasonably unlikely that we could.
274. Moreover, Donais is alleging that before he and I spoke on the phone in early 2017, before I even met him or knew who he was, that I or my wife would have presciently undertaken to travel to his office in Manchester NH to bug his office prior to him calling me and speaking to me in early January 2017. This absolutely makes no sense and has zero chance of being likely or true. The level of unlikely or impossible things that would have to align and come together in order for that to be likely, possible, probable or logical is stupefying. This goes to the show the level of extreme and bizarre conspiracy-theory imagination that Donais (and Hilliard) had to engage in in order to entertain that such an allegation was reasonable or true. This level of baseless paranoia does not justify baseless defamatory accusations against the plaintiff or plaintiff's wife.
275. Similarly, by suggesting that I bugged his office, Donais and Hilliard were suggesting that I planted a third-party bugging device at his business office. To bug the office of a third party is a felony if one is not a party to the conversation. That is a serious crime. Donais thus amped up his malicious false allegations, which were baseless, malicious, frivolous, meritless, groundless, specious, spurious, speculative and defamatory. As an attorney, Donais knew better but maliciously engaged in this defamatory, malicious and abusive course of conduct any way.
276. Donais communicated this false allegation to the ADO through his attorney Hilliard. Hilliard is the one who wrote a letter to the ADO dated 7-2-20, making these false allegations, after my wife and I told/complained to the ADO that we were contacted by police at the direction and instigation of Donais, and after the ADO docketed a second complaint against Donais for investigation. NB: This shows a pattern wherein Donais and Hilliard engages in a cover-up, after the ADO is made aware of Donais' misconduct and decides to docket the complaint for investigation.
277. Donais and Hilliard's reference to the bugging of his office was false and misleading, and was intended to inflame, mislead and scandalize me and my wife. It is not true, and Donais knew it was not true.

278. In fact, when Donais went to the police in June 2019, he failed to mention anything about my bugging his office. If this was a genuine concern, he would have told the police at the first chance he had. But he did not tell the police that accusation. This is because it was not true.
279. Similarly, after Donais and Hilliard were called out on the utter falsity of that allegation or insinuation to the ADO in July 2020, Donais and Hilliard subsequently, about a month later, tried to cover their tracks by editing their statements on 7-31--20 in another statement to the ADO, where he copied his response in the 7-2-20 reply to the ADO but omitted the reference to my bugging his office. This is a tacit admission that this was a trumped-up fabricated allegation that was designed to be sensational. This is known as a pretext. He did not have a justifiable reason for going to the police based on just one vague non-specific sentence, so he added that false allegation as a way to appear reasonable to the ADO in what he did, when the ADO sought to investigate that.
280. This is a pattern of dishonesty by Donais. Whenever he feels threatened, he concocts lies in order to discredit or smear his target or opponent, or to create negative stereotypes of them, or to engage in covering up his misconduct, so that others will look past his transgressions and turn the focus on his target or opponent.
281. Similarly, Donais continued to repeat, reassert and reaffirm his false statements, regarding my accusing him of racism back in 2017 (i.e., because he declined to represent me), in a new manner, to the ADO.

G. EVIDENCE/DOCUMENTS CONTAINING DONAIS' FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT RACE DISCRIMINATION ACCUSATION (WHICH DONAIS REPUBLISHED IN 2019)

i. July 9, 2019, pleading by Donais submitted to the ADO

282. This proves Donais made false statements in 2019 by affirming, reaffirming and/or republishing to the ADO, the false statements he made in his 2017 affidavit as well as the false statements he made to the police in 2019.

ii. January 6, 2020, pleading by Donais submitted to the ADO/PCC

283. This proves Donais made false statements in 2019 by affirming and/or republishing to the ADO/PCC, the false statements he made in his 2017 affidavit, as well as the false statements he made to the police in 2019.

iii. July 2, 2020, pleading by Donais submitted to the ADO

284. This proves Donais made false statements in 2020 by again affirming and/or republishing to the ADO, the false statements he made in his 2017 affidavit as well as the false statements he made to the police in 2019, and in addition to that, new false statements made for the first time in 2020.

iv. July 31, 2020, pleading by Donais submitted to the PCC

285. This proves Donais made false statements in 2019 by affirming, reaffirming and/or republishing to the PCC, the false statements he made in his 2017 affidavit, as well as the false statements he made to the police in 2019, and in addition to that, new false statements made for the first time in 2020.

H. EVIDENCE/DOCUMENTS SHOWING THAT DONAIS LIED ABOUT RACE DISCRIMINATION ACCUSATION (WHICH DONAIS REPUBLISHED IN 2019)

286. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
287. Below provides some examples of evidence that corroborates the fact that Donais lied about race discrimination accusation in his 2017 affidavit (which Donais affirmed in 2019).

i. 1-18-17 District Court hearing transcript and recording

288. This proves that, in a January 2017 court hearing, Donais did not tell the judge or anyone else about me being upset or about the race discrimination allegation.
289. This circumstantially corroborates the fact that such events did not happen, and that Donais later made them up two months later when he concocted and drafted his 2017 affidavit in March 2017.

ii. 2020 Interview of Attorney Elliot Berry by the ADO

290. This proves that Donais did not tell Elliott Berry about my being upset or about the race discrimination allegation.
291. This circumstantially corroborates the fact that such events did not happen, and that Donais later made them up two months later.

iii. Notes/Email from Attorney Elliot Berry Contemporaneously Written/Documented in 2017 and Later Produced By Elliott Berry to the ADO

292. This proves that Donais did not tell Karl Terrell about my being upset or about the race discrimination allegation.
293. This circumstantially corroborates the fact that such events did not happen, and that Donais later made them up two months later.

iv. 2020 Interview of Karl Terrell by the ADO

294. This proves that Donais did not tell Karl Terrell about my being upset or about the race discrimination allegation.
295. This circumstantially corroborates the fact that such events did not happen, and that Donais later made them up two months later.

v. Dave Akridge 2017 affidavit

296. This proves that Donais did not tell Dave Akridge about my being upset or about the race discrimination allegation.
297. This circumstantially corroborates the fact that such events did not happen, and that Donais later made them up two months later.

vi. Email chain on 1-11-17 with Donais, Akridge & Terrell

298. This proves that Donais did not tell Akridge or Terrell about my being upset or about the race discrimination allegation, when he had the opportunity to do so.
299. This circumstantially corroborates the fact that such events did not happen, and that Donais later made them up two months later.

vii. Police Video Recording on 6-18-19

300. This proves that Donais was told about a statement indicating an intent by us to file an ethics complaint against Donais and that he knew that we were planning to file an ethics complaint, just prior to him making up out of whole cloth the racism accusation in his March 2017 affidavit.
301. This proves that Donais was motivated by retaliation to preemptively attack and lie in his subsequent 2017 affidavit.
302. This further proves that Donais made false statements in 2019:
- a) by affirming and/or republishing to the police, the false statements Donais made in his 2017 affidavit,
 - b) by repeating statements made in Donais' 2017 affidavit to the police,
 - c) by also submitting his 2017 affidavit to the police,
 - d) by stating that the allegations made by me/my wife are not true, accurate or justified,
 - e) by stating that me/my wife have a tenuous grasp on reality in order to discredit us with the police and to plant seed/doubt in the mind of the police that we were crazy, and
 - f) that we are the type of people to alter/doctor/fabricate recordings to make such recordings say what it did not say,
 - g) by adding to his array of false statements a new set of false statements made for the first time in 2019.

I. DONAIS' FALSE/DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS TO HIS FAMILY MEMBERS/WIFE

303. To establish a claim for defamation, a plaintiff must prove four elements: (1) the defendant made a false statement to a third party, (2) of or concerning the plaintiff, (3) that was capable of damaging the plaintiff's reputation in the community and that caused the plaintiff economic loss or is actionable without

proof of economic loss, and (4) the defendant was at fault. See *Ravnikar*, 438 Mass. at 629-630, 782 N.E.2d 508.

304. The prima facie elements of a slander claim are: "the publication of a false and defamatory statement by spoken words of and concerning the plaintiff." *Ellis v. Safety Ins. Co.*, 41 Mass.App.Ct. 630, 635 (1996), citing Restatement (Second) of Torts §§558 and 568 (1977). "In order to be actionable, the statements must have been published, i.e., communicated to at least a single individual other than the person defamed." *Ellis*, 41 Mass.App.Ct. at 636.
305. Donais made false defamatory statements to his wife.
306. Donais made statements attributing to his wife the allegation that the plaintiff was going to physically harm her. Why did she think that? How would she have come into knowledge about certain alleged facts about the plaintiff that would lead her to conclude that the plaintiff was going to harm her?
307. It is self-evident that Donais told his wife lies about the plaintiff that made her think that the plaintiff was going to physically harm her and her young child.
308. The plaintiff had never said anything about Donais' wife to Donais or to anyone. The plaintiff did not know Donais' wife or know about Donais' wife or know anything about Donais' wife until Donais himself brought her up in his emails to the police in 2020.
309. It can be inferred that the only way that Ms. Donais could think that the plaintiff was going to physically harm her is for Donais to have told her defamatory things about the plaintiff that were not true, things that led her to think that the plaintiff was dangerous, violent, and criminal and that the plaintiff was going to physically harm her and her young child.
310. Publishing a statement to only one third party is enough to establish defamation.
311. A false statement by a husband to his wife is still defamation just as how a false statement by a son to his father or a daughter to her mother is still defamation. Family members do not have unfettered right to make false statements about other people to their family members. See *Johnson v. Queenan*, 12 Mass. L. Rptr. 461 (2000)(court holding that statements by daughter to her mother about her rape were only conditionally privileged and therefore subject to being overcome by proof of malice, recklessness, excessive publication, etc.).
312. Without the false defamatory statements made to her by husband, Ms. Donais would likely not have had any reason to think that the plaintiff was dangerous, violent and criminal, and that the plaintiff was going to physically harm her and her young child.
313. The plaintiff was also harmed by this defamation in that it evidently caused Ms. Donais to get involved in the scheme to report the false allegation to the police. Similarly, Donais inserted his wife's name into the email and into the allegation to the police against the plaintiff.
314. This suggests that Donais lied to his wife and that stirred up his wife and then his wife him up to act against the plaintiff. On information and belief, they fed off each other building these lies and false allegations where they encouraged each other with making a police report and request special police protection. Because Donais invoke the involvement of his wife in the making of the false police report, this is part of the reason why the plaintiff has added her as a defendant in this case. Ms. Donais' involvement includes not only aiding/abetting defamation but also tortious interference with advantageous relations and civil conspiracy and abuse of process. Based on Donais' own words, Ms. Donais evidently provided encouragement and assistance in making the defamatory report to the police.

J. FALSE STATEMENTS TO COURT EMPLOYEES IN 2021

315. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
316. Donais made false statements/accusations about me in 2021, falsely accusing me to court staff or to a court that I did not do what I represented to the court that I had done.
 - a. Donais made false statements/accusations about me in 2021, falsely telling court staff that I did not serve process on Donais in 2021, and thus falsely suggesting that I lied about serving process

on Donais in 2021 for a court case that was pending at the time in Massachusetts, which case was dismissed and vacatur denied (and which is currently on appeal).

- b. Donais made false statements/accusations about me, falsely telling the court staff that there was no settlement reached on monetary terms and thus falsely accusing me to court staff that I lied about having a settlement reached on monetary terms or settlement negotiations (with a larger group of defendants) that included or involved Donais as part of the group.
- c. Donais has communicated false statements to employees, staff and workers at courts to try to influence how they see me, i.e., in a negative light.
- d. These statements are not privileged because Donais was and is not officially, formally or in actuality a party to a judicial proceeding or to a case.
- e. These statements are not privileged because Donais did not, had not, and still has not entered any appearance in a case or proceeding that would give rise to any privilege.
- f. These statements were unsolicited and made voluntarily to court staff.
- g. These statements are not privileged because Donais had no grounds or basis to interject statements to court staff when he was not officially, formally, or in actuality a party to the case.
- h. Donais does not have standing to assert a privilege where he was not a party or had no appearance in a matter.
- i. Moreover, these statements are not privileged because Donais lied intentionally and with malice and wanton abuse.
- j. These statements are not privileged because these were not made during a court proceeding but outside the context of a judicial proceeding.
- k. These statements are not privileged because these were made to court employees outside the context of a judicial proceeding.
- l. NB: Similarly, statements to court employees, in the hallways, restrooms, doorsteps of a courthouse or outside the courthouse are outside of judicial proceeding.
- m. Either way, these statements are relevant to this case because they establish a pattern of outright deliberate dishonesty by Donais, and it further establishes that Donais has been voluntarily engaging in and with Massachusetts courts.

317. These statements were statements of fact, that were false, were made by Donais, to a third party, about me or pertaining to me, with the intent to harm or injure me in the eyes of the third party, is capable of a defamatory meaning, is not an opinion, and is not subject to privilege or represents an egregious abuse and exploitation of dishonest conduct such that removes any privilege and was not made in or during a court or judicial proceeding, was unsolicited in a matter that he was not a party or a witness or called upon to be a witness nor a lawyer representing a client. Donais had an attorney but instead of letting his attorney enter an appearance, Donais also refused to enter an appearance and lied about not being served (in addition to lying about settlement discussions to court staff), so he could avoid appearing or having to be responsible as a party in the case, but chose to remain a non-party to the case while choosing intentionally to offer statements to court staff, outside of any court/judicial proceeding, in order to try to surreptitiously influence the court staff, off the record, against me, without me as the plaintiff able to rebut. Such statements cannot enjoy any privilege and represent an unprecedented abuse of any privilege even if there had been one.

K. FALSE STATEMENTS TO JUDGE IN 2021

318. I hereby reallege and incorporate by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this as if fully stated herein.

319. Donais' made false statements to a judge about me in 2021 in Middlesex superior court¹³.

¹³ Donais has also made false or misleading statements to the Merrimack superior court, to the Hillsborough superior court North, to the Hillsborough superior court South, and to the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

320. Donais statement to a Middlesex superior court judge on 11/30/21 is as follows:

MR. DONAIS: I'm Craig Donais, although I haven't been served and so I don't have an appearance in on this case.

....

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Donais, or Attorney Donais, but in this case --- you're a named defendant in a case that's not been served upon you yet.

MR. DONAIS: Correct.

.....

MR. DONAIS: ...I've never been served...

321. Donais spoke to this Middlesex superior court judge on more than one occasion while I was not present. He lied to the judge saying he did not receive service of process from me in that case in Middlesex superior court. These statements were highly prejudicial resulting in the judge being influenced by such statements. The judge had dismissed the case and refused to vacate the dismissal. The judge evidently took Donais' word over mine which severely prejudiced me in light of Donais' false statements to the court. This was highly damaging to me. The matter is on appeal.

322. These statements were so egregious and barefaced that they represent a malicious abuse of making false statements. Although these statements would normally be privileged, they represent such an extreme bareface intentional lie to a judge that it removes or should remove any privilege because of extreme malicious abuse and exploitation of the privilege. See *Taylor v. Swartwout*, 445 F. Supp. 2d 98, 102 (D. Mass. 2006) ("The privilege may not be exploited as an opportunity to defame with impunity").

- a. These statements are not privileged because Donais was and is not officially, formally or in actuality a party to the Middlesex superior court case.
- b. These statements are not privileged because Donais did not, had not, and still has not entered any appearance in that case that would give rise to any privilege.
- c. These statements are not privileged because Donais had no grounds or basis to interject statements to the court when he was not officially, formally or in actuality a party to the case.
- d. Donais does not have standing to assert a privilege where he was not a party or had no appearance in a matter.
- e. Moreover, these statements are not privileged because Donais lied intentionally and with malice and wanton abuse.
- f. Either way, these statements are relevant to this case because they establish a pattern of outright deliberate dishonesty by Donais, and it further establishes that Donais has been voluntarily engaging in and with Massachusetts courts.

323. These statements are false and can be proven false by the fact that a US post office postmaster has confirmed that Donais did receive service of process from me, with a certified US post office mailing sent to Donais on July 16, 2021. Because Donais was located at the time in New Hampshire, I was authorized under the long arm statute to serve process on him by mailing to him certified mail, which I did, with proof of receipt provided. A US postmaster has provided written proof and mail delivery receipt, confirming that Donais received the mailing of the certified mail containing the service documents. But Donais lied to a judge at least 3 times averring that he was not served, and thus did not receive any mailing of the summons and complaint from me in that case. This is a bald and egregious lie.

324. One example of proof that Donais received the certified mailing from me includes the following email from the US postmaster showing the name and address of the recipient of the certified mail package being Craig Donais.

-----Original Message-----

From: Labrie, David L - Manchester, NH <david.l.labrie@usps.gov>
 To: Andre Bisasor <quickquantum@aol.com>
 Sent: Wed, Oct 20, 2021 5:27 pm
 Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] USPS Proof of Delivery Info for 9507106709611197265369

Mail piece was forwarded based on this

Current COA Information (FAD)						
More Info	BP	Request Added	Effective Date: 10/27/2023	Orig Trans: 2830152404297453	Created On: 10/27/2020	Primary: CR2444
			Temporary Date:	Mod Trans: 2930150434737493	Last Update: 10/25/2020	
1: 5-111	2: DONAIS	3: CSD-411				
Name: CRAIG S DONAIS						
Old Add: 244 YELLOW ST MANCHESTER NH 03103-5717-41					Old CRID: C640	
New Add: 39 BUZZELL ST. MANCHESTER NH 03104-5145-39					New CRID: C091	
Label Print: 13952	Old Add	New Add	Schedule for Print			

From: Andre Bisasor <quickquantum@aol.com>
 Sent: Wednesday, October 20, 2021 4:51 PM
 To: Labrie, David L - Manchester, NH <david.l.labrie@usps.gov>
 Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] USPS Proof of Delivery Info for 9507106709611197265369

CAUTION: This email originated from outside USPS. STOP and CONSIDER before responding, clicking on links, or opening attachments.

325. The below further shows proof from the US postmaster (David Labrie) of a signed receipt of the certified mail with tracking number of the package I mailed to Donais at this address in NH.



August 12, 2021

Dear David Labrie:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number 9507 1067 0961 1197 2653 69.

Item Details

Status: Delivered, To Original Sender
 Status Date / Time: July 27, 2021, 2:50 pm
 Location: MANCHESTER, NH 03104
 Postal Product: First-Class Mail®
 Extra Services: Certified Mail™

Shipment Details

Weight: 12.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient	
Address of Recipient	

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

Thank you for selecting the United States Postal Service® for your mailing needs. If you require additional assistance, please contact your local Post Office™ or a Postal representative at 1-800-222-1811.

Sincerely,
 United States Postal Service®
 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
 Washington, D.C. 20260-0004

326. This proves that Donais lied to the judge and is a habitual barefaced unabashed liar.
327. These statements were statements of fact, that were false, were made by Donais, to a third party, about me or pertaining to me, with the intent to harm or injure me in the eyes of the third party, is capable of a defamatory meaning, is not an opinion, and is not subject to privilege or represents an egregious abuse and exploitation of dishonest conduct such that removes any privilege and was in a matter in which he was not a party or a witness or called upon to be a witness nor a lawyer representing a client. Donais had an attorney but instead of letting the attorney enter an appearance, Donais also refused to enter an appearance but chose to remain a non-party to the case while choosing intentionally to offer statements to a judge in order to try to influence the judge, without me as the plaintiff present.

V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DEFENDANT RUSSELL HILLIARD

A. Factual Allegations Against Defendant Russell Hilliard

328. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this as if fully stated herein.
329. It should also be noted that I have added Russell Hilliard as a defendant in this case, as a party or necessary party.
330. Hilliard has aided and abetted Donais in his tortious and wrongful acts.
331. Donais and Hilliard have jointly and separately defamed me with others.
332. They have engaged in malicious prosecution acts.
333. They have together used their influence to intimidate and harass me (and my wife), including misuse of their connections with the police, in order to prevent us from pursuing an attorney misconduct complaint against Donais, among other things.
334. Donais lied to the police falsely indicating/suggesting that I suffer from a mental disease. Hilliard aided and abetted in this lie and defamation of me.
335. Donais lied to the police falsely suggesting that I manufactured a false recording of Donais in order to show that he committed perjury (i.e., that I had fabricated a tape of his voice to make it sound as though Donais was speaking when it was not Donais speaking.). Hilliard aided and abetted Hilliard in this lie and defamation of me.
336. Donais and Hilliard's statement to the ADO that I bugged Donais' office phone, suggested that I committed a felony in wiretapping his phone system at this office.
337. Donais' statement to police (aided/abetted/encouraged by Hilliard) that I am a danger to his young child and wife and that I was going to physically harm him, his wife and young child, indicating violent criminality and threat of physical harm to them, on my part, and requiring regular police protection/observation.
338. Donais, with support, encouragement and participation of Hilliard, lied to the police telling them I am a danger to his wife and young child, falsely suggesting/implying that I am a dangerous or violent criminal threat to his family, and using that lie to request special police protection and neighborhood watch to protect his family from the plaintiff, which is a disgusting bald lie. This blatant egregious lie implies that I am violent, or that Donais knows, via undisclosed facts, that I am violent, or capable of violence, to physically harm him, his wife and his family, thus necessitating police protection and monitoring. Hilliard aided and abetted Donais in this ugly contemptuous sinister lie and malicious defamation of the plaintiff.
339. Donais was perpetuating and tapping into a pernicious racial stereotype of blacks as "brutes" with violent criminal tendencies or characteristics. Such stereotypes or myths have been used to instill fear in blacks to silence them and to control them, with the goal of subduing them into accepting wrongs done to them or putting them in their place and preventing them from complaining or organizing, among other things. These caricatures, particularly of black men, were used to justify the killing or lynching of blacks. This is further the case when white men invoked the protection of white women from these brutish dangerous beasts i.e., black men. In this case, Donais, in his defamatory communications with the police, invoked the issue of my possibly harming his wife and young child to stir up deep sensibilities around the allegation that he had knowledge that I was intent on coming to their home, to break in (especially during the day when he is not home), to do violent physical harm to his wife and young child. Donais was invoking the disgusting imagery of me as a black man coming to his home to commit crimes against his wife and young child. These statements were made with an intentional disregard for the truth and/or with reckless disregard for the truth, with the intent and effect of defaming me and damaging my reputation.
340. Hilliard, who knew of or encouraged the above false statements, ignored clear notice from me and other witnesses as well as other evidence, that these statements were false and defamatory but yet Hilliard persisted in making, repeating or affirming these false statements with or on behalf of Donais to third

parties. Hilliard was also put on notice that his assertions were false, but ignored such notice, which also bears on the issue of malice.

341. Hilliard has thus aided, abetted or facilitated the defamation of the plaintiff.
342. Hilliard has himself participated in and propagated the defamation of the plaintiff.
343. On information and belief, Hilliard is also a witness to and enabler/aider/abettor of Donais' communications or conversations with the police, which include defamation of the plaintiff by Donais. He is a witness to events and proceedings regarding the allegations of misconduct against Donais with the ADO. He is a purveyor of false statements to the ADO and to courts on behalf of Donais and is a witness to a number of occasions where Donais has routinely been dishonest or lied to others or to the court. He is also a witness to false statements made by Donais to the ADO. He is a witness to certain acts of dishonesty, including omitting, hiding, distorting or twisting information, to other parties including courts and the ADO. He is a witness to discussions with other defendants in prior cases. He has been involved in and is privy to key discussions with other witnesses. He has also made false statements to the courts and others on behalf of Donais.
344. These defamation claims include Donais' false non-judicial assertions that the plaintiff accused him of racism because Donais declined representation of him.
345. In addition to non-judicial statements, plaintiff also seeks to hold defendants liable for the defamatory/invasive statements that do not plausibly relate to the litigation claims. Such statements do not fall within privilege because they are "palpably irrelevant" to the case claims. "Republication" in this context means the dissemination of protected litigation statements in an unprotected non-litigation context. And publication need not be in print to qualify as tortious. Any form of publication, including oral publication in statements to others, is sufficient. See *Karch v. Baybank FSB*, 147 N.H. 525, 535 (2002) ("publication involves any communication by the defendant to a third person") (quotations and citation omitted); *McGranahan*, 119 N.H. at 766 ("The question whether an absolute privilege exists . . . turns on whether the pleaded allegations were pertinent or relevant to the civil action in which they were filed").
346. Hilliard cannot simply plead ignorance of certain facts or circumstances, even if his client lied to him or misled him, because there are clear facts laid out in writing (including in the email record) that contradict Hilliard's assertions. Moreover, Hilliard has the burden of being an officer of the court and he swore an oath to "delay no man for malice or lucre". He has the responsibility to ensure that he undertakes a diligent investigation of the facts that he purports to rely on for his response on behalf of his client. Furthermore, I should not have to spend time to catch him in his lies and to work to ferret out his dishonesty. What Hilliard did here was not by accident, but it was evidently intentional. It was not only one lie, but it was a pattern of how Hilliard approached this entire letter. Hilliard cannot be allowed to operate with impunity and to be unleashed on the public to wreak havoc in people's lives through lies and deceitful practices.
347. Hilliard has been careless with the truth and has pushed the envelope in not abiding by, or otherwise has purposefully violated, the rules of professional conduct for lawyers. Some examples of the violative conduct include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Making misleading statements in writing in a willfully malicious and vexatious manner. Some of these false statements were intended to cast aspersions on me or to make me seem as though I did or said things that I did not do or say. I should not be subjected to such acts from lawyers.
 - b. Telling outright lies in written statements regarding the record (emails or documents) in this matter.
 - c. Exhibiting lack of candor and attempting to mislead by omitting key facts or records in written statements.
 - d. Engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.
 - e. Knowingly making false statements of material fact or law and failing to disclose material facts or otherwise concealing facts having potential evidentiary value.

- f. Using means/methods that have no substantial purpose other than to create unnecessary delay or to burden, scandalize, embarrass or oppress.
348. This case is about holding lawyers accountable for defamation, among other wrongs, and about sophisticated race discrimination by exploiting racism against two African Americans, and then using police to make false reports to try to intimidate and retaliate against said African Americans putting their lives in danger from police by making a false police report and falsely suggesting that they are dangerous criminals and more. The plaintiff will prove these allegations. This is a critically important case in this day of racial justice reckoning and in the aftermath of the death of George Floyd. This is high stakes litigation.
349. If Donais is proven in this case to have previously lied and/or if he lies again in this case, he will be subject to discipline from the bar including up to suspension or even disbarment. So, it is anticipated that Donais will try to deny these facts rather than come clean and tell truth. He is already all in and beyond a point of no return. But Donais knows that he has lied already in making the false statements alleged in this complaint. I anticipate that Donais' behavior in this case will reveal the behavior of someone who is guilty of lying. He will not behave forthcoming or transparent. He will try to deflect. If this court observes carefully how Hilliard or Donais respond to the specific charges of making false statements, it will be consistent with the conduct of persons who are lying. When they are exposed for making false statements, they will then try to minimize it or incredulously explain it away or otherwise revert to saying that those are discrepancies, which is a euphemism for lies.

VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE REMAINING DEFENDANTS

A. Factual Allegations Against Defendant Upton & Hatfield

350. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this as if fully stated herein.
351. Defendant Upton & Hatfield is a law firm that Russell Hilliard works for and is the law firm that Hilliard notes as the law firm that ultimately represents Craig Donais in the activities outlined below. Defendant Upton & Hatfield represents clients in the state of Massachusetts and clients who conduct business in the state of Massachusetts.
352. Defendant Upton & Hatfield is responsible for the conduct of its attorney Russell Hilliard.
353. Defendant Upton & Hatfield oversees and supervises the work of its attorney Russell Hilliard.
354. Defendant Upton & Hatfield is vicariously liable for the acts of Russell Hilliard under a theory of respondeat superior where an employer will be responsible for the actions of its employee taken within the scope of employment. See *Ellis v. Safety Insurance*, 41 Mass. App. Ct. 630 (1996) (As the defamatory statement can reasonably be found to have been uttered in the course of Donahue's employment, Safety is subject to liability under the doctrine of respondeat superior).
355. On information and belief, Defendant Upton & Hatfield knows of and is aware of the acts and statements made by Russell Hilliard as an attorney employed by Upton & Hatfield, on behalf of Craig Donais and as it relates to the matters and claims outlined in this complaint.

B. Factual Allegations Against Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC

356. Plaintiff hereby reallege and incorporate by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this as if fully stated herein.
357. Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC is the corporate alter ego of Craig Donais. Donais is the sole member and manager of this corporate entity as well as the registered agent for this corporate entity.
358. Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC is responsible for the conduct of its attorney Craig Donais.
359. Donais Law Offices PLLC is vicariously liable for the acts of Craig Donais under a theory of respondeat superior where an employer will be responsible for the actions of its employee taken within the scope of employment. See *Ellis v. Safety Insurance*, 41 Mass. App. Ct. 630 (1996) (As the defamatory statement can reasonably be found to have been uttered in the course of Donahue's employment, Safety is subject to liability under the doctrine of respondeat superior).

VII. FURTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION/CONTEXT OF FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

360. This background information goes to the establishing of a pattern of conduct by Donais which is further relevant to the claims and causes of action of the case.

361. It also establishes that this information is ripe for discovery and is relevant to the scope thereof.

A. HISTORY OF ATTORNEY MISCONDUCT/BAR COMPLAINTS AGAINST DONAIS

362. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.

363. There have been at least 4 attorney misconduct complaints filed against Donais.

364. A history of attorney misconduct indicates that an attorney is indifferent to ethical obligations required as an attorney and this goes to the credibility that courts, and others, tend to want to afford to lawyers simply because they are lawyers.

365. A history of misconduct undermines any credibility of honesty and integrity that is many times presumed or given as the benefit of the doubt.

i. 2016 Complaint Against Donais

366. In 2016, an attorney misconduct complaint against Donais was referred by a superior court judge and a disciplinary counsel of the state of Connecticut, to the ADO in New Hampshire, based on ethical concerns the judge had regarding Donais' conduct as an attorney. See below screenshot of letter to the ADO of New Hampshire from the disciplinary counsel of Connecticut, referring the Donais' misconduct charge from Connecticut superior court judge (Hon. Sheila Ozalis), who is copied on the letter.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
JUDICIAL BRANCH

COURT OPERATIONS DIVISION

OFFICE OF CHIEF DISCIPLINARY COUNSEL
Desi Imetovski, Assistant Chief Disciplinary Counsel

100 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(860) 706-5055 Fax (860) 706-5063
E-mail: Desi.Imetovski@jud.ct.gov

January 15, 2016

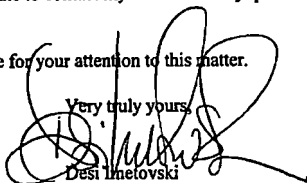
New Hampshire Supreme Court
Attorney Discipline Office
ATTN: Janet DeVito, Esquire
4 Chenelle Drive, Suite 102
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

RE: Referral of Attorney Craig Donais

Dear Attorney DeVito:

As per our conversation in connection with the New Hampshire attorney referenced above, please find a copy of the Memorandum of Decision as well as a transcript of the proceedings dated October 5, 2015 regarding Attorney Craig Donais. These documents are being provided for further investigation by your office of probable attorney misconduct which occurred in Connecticut. Do not hesitate to contact my office with any questions or if additional information is needed.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Desi Imetovski

Enclosures/as listed

cc: Hon. Sheila A. Ozalis (without enc.)

367. The judge's referral/concerns, with respect to that the 2016 ADO complaint against Donais, centered on charges that Donais engaged in intimidation or attempted intimidation of a party or witness to not testify or give evidence in a case against Donais' client, as well as charges of other unethical conduct that are tantamount to abuse of process. There were also concerns that are evident regarding Donais' honesty, relative to the report by an opposing lawyer about certain unethical statements made to him by Donais and when confronted about these issues, Donais tried to make vague denials which the judge in Connecticut apparently did not believe, and then later in the context of the ADO case, Donais sought to provide incredible excuses for his denials. Donais evidently sought to transform the issue with respect to the report of the opposing lawyer about what Donais said to him, into a he said/he said issue, even though the judge, who referred the misconduct case, believed/found that Donais had committed misconduct. See below screenshots of the pages 7 and 8 of a Connecticut Superior Court Judge's ruling (in *Golf Ridge Micro Cap LLC v Aftokinoto Properties Inc.*, Superior Court Judicial District Danbury, December 18, 2015 Memorandum of Decision, Case# DBD-CV-13-6011692S).

Screenshot of page 7 of Connecticut Superior Court Judge's ruling

George, advised the court, that shortly before Mr. West's affidavit was filed in this action, he and defendant's New Hampshire counsel, Attorney Craig Donais, had communicated. Attorney George represented that he told Attorney Donais that Mr. West was contemplating filing an affidavit in this action and Attorney Donais had told him "your client will be sorry if he goes to testify today." (10/5/15 Tr. pp. 9-10). Attorney George then represented that Mr. West did supply an affidavit and a few months later Mr. West was sued by the defendant Aftokinoto in New Hampshire in August 2015. (10/5/15 Tr. p.10.) Attorney George also advised the court that Attorney Donais had explicitly offered to Mr. West's New Hampshire attorney at the very first hearing in the New Hampshire case in September 2015, that if "Mr. West does not go down to testify in Connecticut, we'll drop the lawsuit in Rockingham County." (10/5/15 Tr p. 11.) Attorney George was deeply concerned by the statements made by New Hampshire counsel.

The court made an inquiry as to whether New Hampshire counsel, Attorney Donais, was sitting in the courtroom observing this proceeding, and defendant's Connecticut counsel, Attorney McCabe, advised the court that he was. This court ordered Attorney Donais up to the front of the courtroom to address the court and swore him in. Attorney Donais was explicitly asked if he told counsel for Mr. West "that if he did not come to testify in this proceeding, you'd drop the lawsuit against him." The following colloquy on the record followed the court's inquiry, which the court finds important to include in this decision:

The Court: "Yes. Did you tell the attorney for Mr. West that if he did not come to testify in this proceeding, the lawsuit in New Hampshire would be dropped against him?"

Mr. Donais: We were exploring options, Your Honor, with his counsel in New Hampshire about the case and under New Hampshire rule of evidence 408, it was a settlement discussion with his counsel, Your Honor.

Screenshot of page 8 of Connecticut Superior Court Judge's ruling

The Court: Well, I'm concerned here about intimidation of witnesses, so my question to you is; did you tell his counsel that if he did not come to this proceeding that you would drop the lawsuit?

Mr. Donais: I don't believe we said that specifically, Your Honor.

The Court: What did you say generally, sir?

Mr. Donais: We – We generally said that we really didn't have an interest in pursuing Mr. West, *but if Mr. West was going to make trouble, by being involved in this proceeding, by injecting himself in a way that he did not need to* that we were going to proceed with the case in New Hampshire.

The Court: Okay. And, did you say that if he did not come into this proceeding and testify that you would drop the case?

Mr. Donais: We didn't, specifically, say we were going to drop the case." (Emphasis added. 10/5/15 Tr. pp. 13-14.)

It is clear from Attorney Donais' statements that the lawsuit in New Hampshire was brought in an effort to prevent Mr. West from providing testimony and evidence in this litigation. Attorney Donais' comments that "we really didn't have an interest in pursuing Mr. West" defies logic if defendant Aftokinito's story is to be believed that it paid Mr. West \$150,400 for ten classic cars that it never received. Attorney Donais' further comment that "*if Mr. West was going to make trouble, by being involved in this proceeding, by injecting himself in a way that he did not need to, then they were going to proceed with the case in New Hampshire*" against him is troubling to this court. (10/5/15 Tr. pp. 13-14.)

On October 5 and 15, 2015, this court held hearings with evidence and testimony from defendant's principal Mr. Condodemetraky, another employee of defendant and Mr. West. Mr. West testified credibly that he never prepared nor signed the Motor Vehicle Purchase Agreements for the sale of the ten classic cars, never received any payment from the defendant for any vehicles, that he had closed down the location of his business in September 2013, and all of the

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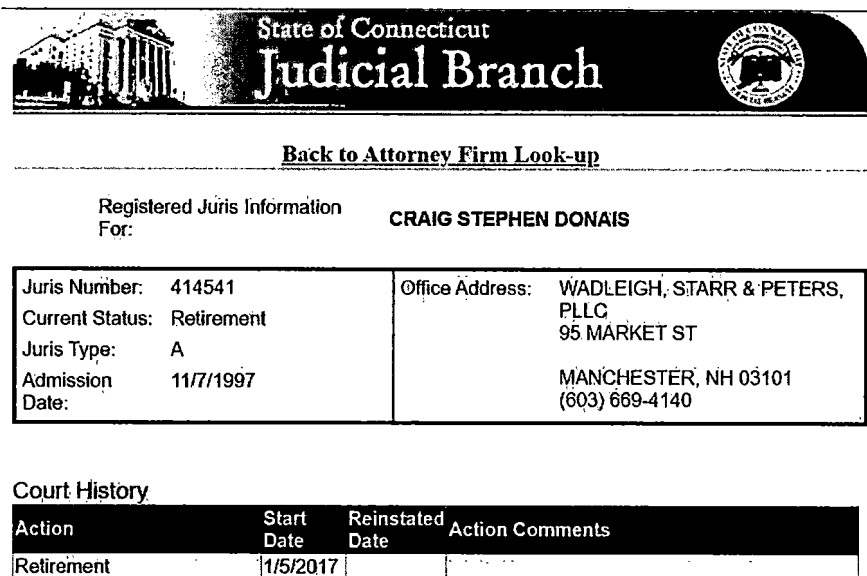
368. These issues from the 2016 case against Donais initiated by a judge were similar or relevant to the 2019 and 2020 cases filed by my wife against Donais, wherein it was complained that Donais sought to intimidate/harass her and me, into not giving evidence in her case against him (or otherwise dropping her misconduct complaint against him). It is also relevant to issues of dishonesty and to how Donais sought to transform her case into a he said/she said issue, in order to cover or deflect from his misconduct. These go to the issue of a pattern of misconduct by Donais.

ii. Complaint Against Donais Prior to 2016

369. It came to the plaintiff's attention that there existed another case against Craig Donais that was filed at the ADO or PCC previously. This is not the 2016 complaint matter against Donais but another complaint against Donais prior to 2016. The records of this other complaint against Donais may have been destroyed due to ADO's short institutional document retention policy.
370. NB: This information came to my attention during a conversation with a well-known and well-respected attorney, Attorney Alan Cronheim, who used to be an ADO/PCC member and chair, whose tenure ended in or around 2014. That attorney indicated that he may be recused from taking a case against Donais on my behalf as a plaintiff, because Donais' name had come before the ADO/PCC while he was a member of the ADO/PCC. Since this attorney's tenure on the ADO/PCC ended in 2014 and the prior Donais complaint was filed in 2016, then it can be inferred that there was another more prior complaint against Donais. Discovery is needed to ascertain the nature of this even more prior complaint to determine its relevance to a pattern of conduct by Donais.
371. Based on the above, there have been at least 4 attorney misconduct complaints filed against Donais.

iii. Connecticut Law License Retirement

372. Donais was admitted to the practice of law in the state of Connecticut in 1997.
373. Donais held that license for 10 years until January 2017.
374. It should be noted that, on January 5, 2017, Donais retired his license to practice law in Connecticut. See screenshot below.



The screenshot shows the State of Connecticut Judicial Branch website. At the top, there is a banner with the text "State of Connecticut Judicial Branch" and a seal on the right. Below the banner is a link "Back to Attorney Firm Look-up". Underneath, it says "Registered Juris Information For: CRAIG STEPHEN DONAIS". A table displays the following information:

Juris Number:	414541	Office Address:	WADLEIGH, STARR & PETERS, PLLC
Current Status:	Retirement		95 MARKET ST
Juris Type:	A		MANCHESTER, NH 03101
Admission Date:	11/7/1997		(603) 669-4140

Below the table is a section titled "Court History" with a table showing the following information:

Action	Start Date	Reinstated Date	Action Comments
Retirement	1/5/2017		

375. This appears to be a permanent retirement, meaning that in order to ever practice law again in the state of Connecticut, Donais would have to retake the bar exam and apply for bar admission all over again from scratch.
376. This retirement occurred after the referral by Connecticut's disciplinary counsel to the ADO of New Hampshire and after the ADO docketed the complaint and recommended proceeding with the case to the hearing stage, but before the ADO of New Hampshire had decided the misconduct against Donais in March 2017.
377. It is unclear if Donais' permanent retirement of his law license in Connecticut was connected to the referral of attorney misconduct by Connecticut disciplinary counsel and a Connecticut superior court judge, as outlined previously.

B. HISTORY OF OTHER FALSE STATEMENTS BY DONAIS AND HILLIARD

378. Hilliard and Donais have a history of making false or misleading statements to courts in order to get their way and to prejudice the plaintiff and/or his spouse. NB: I am not seeking recovery for these statements referenced as background information (for claims that carry a 3 year statute of limitations). This is presented here only as background information to show patten, history and predisposition of Hilliard and Donais to make either intentional false statements or to make false statements recklessly without regard to its truth or without undertaking the necessary investigation to determine its truth or falsity before making such statements.

I. History of Other False Statements By Donais

379. In addition to the false statements by Donais outlined above, Donais has made other false statements.

380. Donais made several false statements regarding his prospective client relationship with plaintiff, starting in 2017.

381. Donais also made false statements in a sworn affidavit to a court in 2017.

382. The plaintiff does not seek recovery, in this lawsuit, for statements made by Donais in 2017 for claims that carry a 3 year statute of limitations. This is by way of background information and context showing and establishing a pattern of conduct that continues to the present time.

i. Overview of Facts Related To False Statements and Perjury By Donais in 2017

383. Plaintiff and his wife entered into a contract at an extended stay property in Nashua NH. During their stay they began to be targeted and experienced discriminatory/disparate treatment and hostility based on race. They raised a concern about the mistreatment with the management, and were retaliated against.

384. On January 5, 2017, the Plaintiff's wife contacted an Attorney Robert Obrien ("Attorney Obrien" or "Mr. Obrien") requesting of him legal assistance with our dispute with the hotel in Nashua. The Plaintiff's wife spoke to him explaining her case issues, her theories and arguments and important personal information as well as critical questions/concerns that the plaintiff's wife and the plaintiff had as it related to the matter. The plaintiff's wife was assured by Attorney Obrien that he had no conflict of interest with the hotel in Nashua. Attorney Obrien indicated that he would speak to a colleague of his that was more of an expert in the areas of law for which the plaintiff's wife needed assistance.

385. Attorney Obrien then called Attorney Donais and spoke to him about the plaintiff's wife and her case. Attorney Donais gave his input on the issues. Attorney Obrien sent plaintiff's wife a text message outlining the advice and analysis provided by Attorney Donais.

386. On January 6, 2017, the plaintiff placed a phone call to Attorney Donais and left a voicemail.

387. On January 9, 2017, Attorney Donais returned plaintiff's phone-call. He allowed plaintiff to speak about the matter for about 7 minutes, including revealing critical confidential information to Mr. Donais. Attorney also acted as though he was providing advice to plaintiff. But in the end, Attorney Donais said he was too busy to take on this case on short notice. Attorney Donais did not indicate that there was a conflict of interest.

388. Later than day on or about January 9, 2017, plaintiff's wife filed a request for a temporary restraining order under 540A in the district court. NB: Plaintiff also discussed this with Attorney Donais.

389. The district court immediately entered a restraining order pending a hearing on the matter.

390. The plaintiff's wife initially filed the action pro se but subsequently, the New Hampshire Legal Assistance became interested in vindicating the rights of the plaintiff's wife in the case, as representative of the rights of many New Hampshire citizens in similar situations as the plaintiff's wife and plaintiff. Attorney Elliott Berry ("Mr. Berry" or "Attorney Berry"), the Managing Attorney for the New Hampshire Legal Assistance (who oversees the housing division) decided to take the case on or about January 11, 2017.

391. On or about January 10, 2017, Attorney Donais spoke with the hotel in Nashua. He agreed to represent the hotel in Nashua.

392. On or about January 11, 2017, Attorney Terrell appears to have put together a document to support his admission as Pro Hac Vice on the district court case.

393. On January 11, 2017, Mr. Donais submitted a filing in district court entering an appearance and filing a motion for admission pro hac vice of Mr. Terrell.
394. On or about January 13, 2017, Donais made an appearance on the 540A case involving the same parties, in the Nashua district court ("District Court").
395. On or about the same date, Attorney Karl Terrell ("Attorney Terrell" or "Mr. Terrell") requested permission to enter an appearance on the District Court case, as Pro Hac Vice, which was granted by the District Court.
396. NB: It was after plaintiff received court pleadings from Mr. Donais, a few days later, on January 13, 2017, that the plaintiff fully realized it was the same attorney that he had spoken to on January 9, 2017, who was now all of a sudden representing the defendants. Plaintiff then told Attorney Elliott Berry, who had just taken plaintiff's wife case, about the whole chain of events and Mr. Berry expressed serious concern about violations of the ethics code for lawyers. The plaintiff did not even realize the extent of the seriousness of the matter until Attorney Berry explained it to them. The initial concern in telling Mr. Berry about this issue was that Mr. Donais said he was not available to represent plaintiff due to time constraints but now he, all of sudden, found time to represent the opposing party. Plaintiff had thought this was disingenuous, untruthful and suspicious and also did have a concern about the sharing of information and the impact on the case, but it was not clear to plaintiff that this could be a serious violation of the ethics code because Mr. Donais never officially was retained by plaintiff and plaintiff had thought that he had to been formally retained by plaintiff in order to meet a conflict criteria. Once plaintiff read the NH rules of conduct, after Mr. Berry cited the relevant section (i.e. section 1.18), it became clear that this was a huge problem based on the rules governing prospective clients. At no time did Mr. Donais tell plaintiff that he had a potential conflict. In fact, he sat there on the phone and gathered information as if he were gathering "intel" or opposition research, but strung plaintiff along at first by giving the impression that he could take the case and giving little tidbits of legal opinion to keep the plaintiff going with the story. It was after the plaintiff received court pleadings from Mr. Donais that he fully realized that it was the same attorney he spoke to, who was now representing the defendants. After Mr. Berry pointed out these issues, Mr. Donais lied and then he doubled down on his lying. These lies are a continuation of the deceptive conduct that Mr. Donais perpetrated in the first instance back in January 2017. These lies were to cover up, distract and deflect away from the original misconduct.
397. On January 17, 2017, Mr. Elliott Berry contacted Mr. Donais by phone, asking him for a response to the ethical concerns raised. Mr. Berry contacted Mr. Donais on January 17, 2017, the day before the hearing on January 18, 2017 in order to give him an opportunity to respond to these concerns. Mr. Donais denied any wrongdoing.
398. On or about January 18, 2017, Attorney Elliott Berry entered an appearance on my behalf as the plaintiff in the District Court Case.
399. A hearing was scheduled on the matter for January 18, 2017. However, on January 18, 2017, instead of conducting a hearing, District Court Judge Paul Moore ("Judge" or "Judge Moore") facilitated a bench conference on sidebar with plaintiff's counsel Elliott Berry, and defendants' counsel Karl Terrell ("Mr. Terrell" or "Attorney Terrell") who was Pro Hac Vice, and Craig Donais ("Mr. Donais" or "Attorney Donais"), who was local counsel at the time.
400. At the beginning of the January 18, 2017 hearing, Attorney Berry requested a bench conference with the judge and opposing counsel in order to raise to the court a very sensitive matter that implicated the rules of attorney conduct and professional ethics.
401. Mr. Donais vigorously denied knowing about the conflict initially, but said that after he realized there was a conflict, he told plaintiff that he could not take the case.
402. After Attorney Berry provided evidence of the above to the district court judge, both Attorney Donais and Attorney Terrell denied any wrongdoing.
403. At the bench conference, Attorney Donais admitted that he had been counsel for the defendants for over ten years. Attorney Berry argued that such a disclosure does not help Mr. Donais in this situation, but in fact makes it worse.

404. Mr. Donais' recounting of the events were patently false and a misrepresentation of what truly happened. Mr. Donais lied to the court. Mr. Donais, repeatedly implored the judge to take his side and to trust him, as he was "an officer of the court", etc. There were a number of contradictions made by Mr. Donais.
405. After Attorney Berry raised these concerns about Donais, the judge in the district court indicated that Donais needed to come off the case because of the appearance of impropriety and a potential if not actual violation of the rules of professional conduct. The judge gave Donais an opportunity to withdraw, otherwise the judge would make the ruling himself formally.
406. Though Mr. Terrell (who had applied for a pro hac vice status) also chimed in, the judge compelled Mr. Donais to withdraw from the case, and to find replacement local counsel.
407. Although Mr. Donais said he would withdraw, he stayed on representing the defendants for the duration of the proceedings. Mr. Donais also made some remarks that were in poor taste and offensive, including patronizing and rude jokes about Mr. Berry's suit (i.e. intimating that he thought it looked cheap), and saying that he clearly wasn't getting paid enough for these cases.
408. In any event, there was never a hearing held in the true sense, as the discussions with the court were all handled by sidebar. Mr. Donais eventually formally withdrew and new local counsel, R. Brian Snow came onto the case, along with Mr. Terrell staying on as co-counsel. On top of Mr. Donais' own conduct, we had and continued to have concerns that the initial outreach/conversations with Mr. Donais gave him/the defendants an unfair advantage in the case, and this information/advantage was also passed on to pro hac vice and new local counsel for the benefit of the defendants.
409. Subsequently, months later, it came to light that there was a January 11, 2017, showing that Donais and Terrell had discussed the communications that Mr. Donais had with the plaintiff.
410. Neither Mr. Donais nor Mr. Terrell disclosed the email that they both had in their possession as of January 11, 2017, showing that they had discussed the communications that Mr. Donais had with plaintiff.
411. If Judge Moore at the time of the January 18, 2017 hearing had seen this email of January 11, 2017, Judge Moore would have likely required Mr. Terrell to also be disqualified. i.e. since Mr. Donais was disqualified on the basis of the above extra-ordinary set of circumstances. Judge Moore indicated on January 18, 2017 that he did not care about what was shared, but only if there was any sharing.
412. All of this, when put together, indicated that Mr. Terrell had communications with Mr. Donais about the plaintiff's case and created a substantial risk that the plaintiff had been put to a significant disadvantage in the district court proceedings.
413. These revealed further lies by Donais used to cover up, distract and deflect away from the original misconduct.

ii. Further Dishonest Conduct

414. Even though there were a number of irregularities and shocking misconduct by Donais at and leading up to the January 2017 court hearing, requiring his disqualification or withdrawal from that case, Mr. Donais continued to influence and weigh in on the case after he was removed or otherwise made to withdraw.
415. But his conduct became more dishonest, beyond egregious and reprehensible, wherein Mr. Donais submitted a notarized affidavit in or around March 16, 2017 swearing to the court that the plaintiff had accused him of racism during a previous call in early January 2017. This is a complete falsehood, and was the first time that he had created this new storyline in yet another attempt to damage the plaintiff and mislead the court. Here he was accusing the plaintiff of ridiculously calling him a racist and thus using "the race card", when in actuality he himself was the one trying to exploit the sensitive issues related to race by using it as a preemptory strike with this bald lie. Mr. Donais tried to manipulatively "play the race card" in order to persuade the court and help his (former) client. Aside from this being outrageous behavior, this was deeply troubling that a licensed attorney would go so far to damage and disparage someone in order to advance the cause of his client. This was particularly despicable because it appears that Mr. Donais was relying on racial bias to get to his ends--he was hoping that the judge/the court would immediately read his affidavit and take a hostile disposition towards plaintiff(s).

416. Yet Mr. Donais completely fabricated this story and in the process exploited something so painful for so many people in this country, just so he could try to help his clients to win a case. He was trying to undermine the plaintiff's valid concerns and real experiences related to discrimination and retaliation at the property, in order to make it seem as though the plaintiff was irrational and arbitrary with allegations of racism, which was completely false. At no time did the plaintiff's claim that Mr. Donais was discriminating against the plaintiff because he did not take the case. That is a nonsensical argument. It just does not make sense in the context of such a discussion for the plaintiff to assume and allege that Mr. Donais was discriminating against the plaintiff. What would the plaintiff hope to gain? To force him to represent the plaintiff? What kind of representation would that be? It is just not credible. Moreover, this is an unadulterated lie. The fact that Mr. Donais would go as far as to say this in a sworn affidavit and that it was submitted to the district court on March 16, 2017 goes to the issue of credibility, veracity and underscores a concerted effort to not only maliciously discredit the plaintiff but also it exemplifies a continuation of the dishonest conduct of Mr. Donais.
417. Mr. Donais blatantly made up out of whole cloth the idea that the plaintiff accused him of discrimination. This is not a matter of interpretation of words. The plaintiff did not utter any such words. In fact, contrary to the assertions in Mr. Donais' affidavit, the conversation between Mr. Bisasor and Mr. Donais ended amicably and on good terms. There was no abrupt ending. Mr. Donais has blatantly and unscrupulously lied about the plaintiff accusing him of discrimination and Mr. Donais should be disbarred because of this blatant and dangerous lie. This demonstrates that Mr. Donais is the kind of person who would bear false witness against others, and is capable of lying to put someone in jail by false testimony, As such he is not only a disgrace to and also a blithe on the legal profession, but also a very dangerous person to continue to practice law.
418. Mr. Donais needs to be put under oath to be confronted about his statements. If Mr. Donais has lied about the plaintiff making this statement, then this issue is not only about a conflict issue but it is about a falsely accusing the plaintiff of accusing him of discrimination, which becomes evidence of an attempt to use the plaintiff's race against him (i.e. the "race card" in reverse). The plaintiff has spoken to Attorney Elliott Berry about this and Attorney Berry is outraged by this. Mr. Berry has indicated that this would in fact be evidence of discrimination against the plaintiff, by trying use the plaintiff's race against him in such a manner i.e. accusing a black man of making ridiculous false accusations of discrimination with the intent to imply that because he is a black man, it should be believed that he made such ridiculous false accusations. It is also intended to undermine the legitimate experience of mistreatment that the plaintiff suffered at the hands of the defendants.
419. Mr. Donais fabricated and utilized his lie about racism to willfully intimidate the plaintiff /his spouse and to interfere with and injure the plaintiff /his spouse because of race, and it was done in connection with their federally protected right to patronize a public accommodation. What Mr. Donais did not only qualify as a crime of perjury but also likely as a hate crime.
420. Mr. Donais has falsely styled himself as a victim of a false accusation of being called a racist by Plaintiff.
421. Mr. Donais evidently assumed that the judge was going to respond to such an inflammatory statement and be inflamed by it, in order to prejudice us and our case. Mr. Donais knew the purpose and use of his affidavit. He knew it would be used in court proceedings. This despicable lie by this white attorney of law perpetrated on the plaintiff was intended to target the plaintiff us because he is black. It was intentional and it was motivated by racial animus/racial bias.
422. Nothing angers people more than a person who falsely accuses a white person of racism. This is a major sore point in today's culture.
423. Mr. Donais was trying to exploit racial tensions in our society to harm and discredit us. He wanted to really damage us. He was inciting racial sensibilities and attitudes and intended to exploit a culture of hostility towards black people who are presumed to "cry wolf" about racism. He was seeking to fan the flames of racial tensions and used his affidavit as a form of a weapon against the plaintiff.

424. NB: What Mr. Donais has done is also similar to, or at least reminiscent of, a hoax like the one allegedly perpetrated by Jussie Smollet. Our society was outraged at the prospect that Mr. Smollet could have fabricated a lie that he was called the "N" word (a racial slur) and the "F" word (a gay slur). He was subjected to criminal prosecution for this alleged lie/hoax. He lost his job on the hit TV show "Empire" because of this lie/hoax. Mr. Donais' conduct is in a similar category of what Mr. Smollet was alleged to have done, which is to exploit racial tensions to make false accusations pertaining to racism.
425. It is tantamount to a hate crime because it was motivated by racial animus and it was done to exploit our race to bring harm to us. He targeted the plaintiff because he is black. He used his position as an officer of the court to use the plaintiff's race as a weapon against us. We as blacks are vulnerable to these kinds of attacks and stirred up sensibilities. He wanted to make a caricature of us as despicable untrustworthy irrational human beings.
426. It is a form of racialized character-assassination and a racialized attack against us.
427. Mr. Donais only brought up that the plaintiff accused him of racism because he is black. It was thus racially motivated. If the plaintiff were white, such a fabricated lie would not stick.
428. Moreover, Mr. Donais wanted to intimidate the plaintiff and to shut the plaintiff up and to silence the plaintiff. He was using this racial element to protect his colleagues and his friend and longtime client. He wanted to curry favor with his client. He also wanted revenge because he was not happy that he was forced to come off the case.
429. He thus set out to damage us in our pocketbook, in our housing, in our legal rights and in our case.

iii. Timeline of Key Events in 2017

430. 1-6-17 – I called Attorney Craig Donais' phone number and leaves a voicemail.
431. 1-9-17 (Monday) – Attorney Craig Donais returns the call to me and the conversation lasts for 7 minutes. NB: It should be noted that Attorney Donais said that he declined to take case because he said he was too busy.
432. 1-9-17 – A Landlord-Tenant/540A petition was filed in Nashua District Court.
433. 1-11-17 – The hotel defendant principal, Dave Akridge, contacts Mr. Donais seeking his involvement in the case as local defense counsel and to support the pro hac vice admission of an out of state attorney from Atlanta, named Karl Terrell.
434. 1-11-17 – A phone call occurs between Dave Akridge and Mr. Donais where Mr. Donais informs Mr. Akridge that he had a conversation with me about the case the day before. Mr. Donais explains to Mr. Donais what was discussed with me. Mr. Akridge asks Mr. Donais if this created a conflict for Mr. Donais and Mr. Donais emphatically assured Mr. Akridge that it did not because "Mr. Donais did not take the case and the conversation was brief".
435. 1-11-17 - Mr. Akridge calls Mr. Terrell and tells him of the discussion he had with Mr. Donais about the contact with me.
436. 1-11-17 - Mr. Donais writes an email to Mr. Terrell stating that he had contact with me and provided a summary of what was discussed with me.
437. 1-11-17 – Mr. Donais and Mr. Terrell had (or may have had) a further conversation by phone about the matter.
438. 1-13-17 - Mr. Donais filed an appearance on behalf of the hotel defendants.
439. 1-13-17 - Mr. Donais files pro hac vice motion for Attorney Karl Terrell.
440. 1-17-17 – Attorney Elliott Berry agreed to formally represent me and my wife in this case. We advised Mr. Berry of the situation with Mr. Donais. Mr. Berry expresses shock at these events and told us that in his 30 years of practicing law he had never heard of anything like that or any lawyer doing such things. Mr. Berry advised us that this was a serious violation of Rule 1.18 of the rules of professional conduct.
441. 1-17-17 - Mr. Berry decided to call Mr. Donais about the conflict of interest and to give him a chance to explain and/or to withdraw from the case because Mr. Berry now had a duty to bring the matter to the attention of the court. During the call, Mr. Donais told Mr. Berry that there was no conflict of interest, and that he did not think he needed to withdraw from the case.

442. 1-18-17 - A court hearing took place in the Nashua district court before Judge Paul Moore.
443. 1-18-17 - At or near the beginning of the hearing, Mr. Berry raises the ethical concerns about Mr. Donais with the court.
444. 1-23-17 - Mr. Donais withdraws formally from the case after Judge Moore indicates that there was a conflict and he gave Donais a chance to withdraw from the case. In or around March 2017 – Mr. Donais becomes involved in the case again, but not officially as counsel on the case. He continues to work with his former client in the background. He continues to make statements to his former client and others about the plaintiff. These statements include false statements about me and about his prospective client relationship with me including statements made to his former client and others that personally attacked Plaintiff and falsely accused me and accused me of accusing Mr. Donais of race discrimination in not taking his case, among other false statements pertaining to me and to the circumstances surrounding the prospective client relationship that Mr. Donais entered into briefly with me and by extension my spouse.
445. 3-13-17 – Mr. Donais then finally makes himself a witness against me, providing a sworn affidavit. Mr. Donais drafts and signs an affidavit to be used in two court proceedings on 3-16-17 and later in April and May 2017.
446. 3-16-17 – Mr. Donais files his affidavit (or allows his affidavit to be filed) in Nashua district court. The affidavit makes a number of false statements under oath. In the affidavit, Mr. Donais personally attacked me and falsely accused me of accusing Mr. Donais of race discrimination in not taking his case, among other false statements pertaining to me and to the circumstances surrounding the prospective client relationship that Mr. Donais entered into briefly with me and by extension my spouse.
447. 4-27-17 - Mr. Donais further becomes involved in this case again when Mr. Donais' affidavit and false statements are also filed and used in superior court.
448. 5-5-17 - Mr. Donais' affidavit and false statements are further used in superior court in a filing made on 5-5-17. Mr. Donais was further consulted to provide further rebuttal to the plaintiff claims regarding a motion to disqualify counsel.

iv. Perjury By Sworn Affidavit To A Court in NH

449. The above showcases the commission of perjury to a court by Donais.
450. It should be noted that this matter implicates not only the dishonesty of Mr. Donais as an officer of the court and a lawyer, but it also implicates the committing of a crime. To be clear, if Mr. Donais is guilty of the allegations set forth herein, he would be guilty of perjury, which is a crime. If Mr. Donais lied in his affidavit, it is perjury. Perjury is illegal under criminal law. Perjury is a felony as well as a crime of dishonesty. NB: The official charge for this is also called "perjury by false affidavit". It should also be noted that "massaging" evidence to suit current needs is known as a "sham affidavit".
451. Similarly, given the racial nature of the perjury in this instance, this crime could also be construed, considered or classified as a hate crime (at least at the federal level if not also at the state level). Hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by bias or prejudice towards particular groups of people. To be considered a hate crime, the offence must meet two criteria: First, the act must constitute an offence under criminal law; second, the act must have been motivated by bias.
452. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 enacted 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(2), which permits federal prosecution of anyone who "willfully injures, intimidates or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate or interfere with... any person because of his race, color, religion or national origin" or because of the victim's attempt to engage in one of six types of federally protected activities, such as attending school, patronizing a public place/facility, applying for employment, acting as a juror in a state court or voting.
453. Although there is no civil penalties for perjury, defamation is a civil remedy that addresses defamatory perjury.
454. NB: Perjury, whether in the pleadings, during discovery, or at trial, is at the heart of every malicious defense, yet there is no civil remedy for perjury and there is little credible threat of a criminal prosecution. A defendant who thus acts in bad faith for his financial gain or to injure a plaintiff for personal reasons,

or who simply believes that this is how the litigation game is played, may use the litigation process for malicious and improper purposes without being held accountable.

455. It should also be noted that when these perjurious statements are republished in a non-judicial context, they become actionable under defamation law.

v. False Statements To A Judge in NH

456. The above showcases false statements made by Donais to a judge in NH.

vi. False Statements To Opposing Counsel in NH

457. The above showcases false statements made by Donais to opposing counsel in NH.

II. History of Other False Statements By Hilliard

458. In addition to the false statements by Hilliard outlined earlier, Hilliard has made other false statements and has a history of doing so.

459. NB: Again, I am not seeking recovery for these statements referenced below, as this is only background information to show patten, history and predisposition of Hilliard to make either intentional false statements or to make false statements recklessly without regard to its truth or without undertaking the necessary investigation to determine its truth or falsity before making such statements.

i. Misleading Statement By Hilliard To NH Supreme Court To Hide Donais' Police Contact

460. It should be noted that Hilliard told the NHSC on March 2, 2020, that the allegation that Donais contacted the police, was "unsubstantiated" and essentially false. This is further underscored by the fact that Donais/Hilliard was actually responding to a statement that my wife made in her March 2, 2020, pleading, which stated that Donais contacted the police.

461. Donais/Hilliard knew all along that he contacted the police since June 2019 but yet had the temerity to deny it to that court in March 2020. Donais/Hilliard could have kept silent but instead said something about this allegation for the first time because he saw a danger with the NHSC viewing him negatively and he wanted to protect his reputation with the court as he thought it could affect the outcome of the matter before that court, and so he decided to lie to the NHSC.

462. See screenshot below of false/misleading statement made by Hilliard to NHSC, as indicated above:

2. In addition, this proceeding is already confidential pursuant to Rule 37(20)(g) and

this Court's Order of February 7, 2020; accordingly, the motion is unnecessary.

3. Finally, notwithstanding unsubstantiated allegations to the contrary, Attorney

Donais has not violated the provisions of Rule 37(20) or the confidentiality of this process.

There is no basis to permit the appellant to proceed in an *ex parte* fashion

Respectfully submitted,

Craig S. Donais, Esq.,

By his Attorneys,

UPTON & HATFIELD, LLP

Date: March 2, 2020

/s/ Russell F. Hilliard

Russell F. Hilliard; NHBA #1159
159 Middle Street
Portsmouth, NH 03801
603.426.7046

463. See screenshot below of statement made to the NHSC, citing Donais' contact with the police, to which Hilliard responded with the above:

¹ In or around June 2019, Mr. Donais violated the duty of confidentiality, by disclosing the details of this grievance filed against him to his police officer connections in order to try to intimidate me or to otherwise frighten or dissuade me from proceeding or pursuing my grievance complaint and/or to intimidate, frighten or dissuade witnesses in this case. [NB: I also believe this is a retaliatory and malicious act intended to try

464. All of this suggests a pattern of dishonesty and game-playing that should impact the credibility of Hilliard and Donais.
465. NB: It also directly implicates Hilliard and Donais in not being candid with the court when he knew that his statement to the court, was false at worst or misleading at best.
466. The rules of professional conduct not only require candor with the court but an affirmative duty to correct a misleading statement or misapprehension.
467. After Hilliard submitted his March 2, 2020 pleading, a response that called out the misleading nature of the pleading was brought to his attention, but still there was no correction from Hilliard or Donais. Yet instead of recognizing this, Hilliard refused to be forthcoming with the NHSC, refusing to admit that Donais had contacted the police. This is misleading because Hilliard made a blanket denial when he used the term “unsubstantiated” in response to the statement made about Donais’ contact with the police. By using the word “unsubstantiated”, Hilliard intended to imply/suggest that the allegation was not true.
468. It was only several months later, after an attorney misconduct investigation was opened and directed by the ADO towards this issue of Donais’ contact with the police, did Hilliard and Donais finally admit that Donais had contacted the police, which was a 180-degree about-face turn, regarding their earlier denials in March 2020.
469. This shows that both Hilliard and Donais are not only willing to make such misleading statements to a court but are willing to do so with impunity and utter disregard for their obligation to be candid, forthcoming, and honest with courts. This is an important background point that will be critical for this case, especially where there are issues of conflicting or disputed facts asserted in this case.

ii. False/Misleading Statement By Hilliard To NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Southern District

470. Hilliard’s history of making false or misleading statements to courts is further exemplified by statements to the NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Southern District.
471. The most conspicuous reason that these facts are important, as background, relates to the issue of Hilliard’s candor and truthfulness with the courts or the lack thereof.
472. In this instance, first, Mr. Hilliard gave an indication that the defendants in that case assented to a motion to intervene that he had filed in a case in the NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Southern District.
473. Here are the facts.
474. On Wednesday, August 31, 2022, Mr. Hilliard contacted the defendants in the case and asked for assent to his motion to intervene, but it was not assented to.
475. On Wednesday, August 31, 2022, Mr. Hilliard filed a motion to intervene in the case. In this motion, there was no reference to “partially assented-to” in the title or anywhere else. See screenshot below showing the original title of Hilliard’s motion filed.

MOTION TO INTERVENE

Craig S. Donais moves, pursuant to Rule 15, to intervene in the above matter on the

following grounds:

1. Donais is the respondent attorney in the underlying proceedings at the

476. On September 1, 2022, the plaintiff contacted the court staff office and raised the concern about the motion to intervene not having an appearance as required by court rule.

477. On Saturday, September 3, 2022, the court staff rejected the motion to intervene because it did not have an appearance filed that accompanied it or preceded it. See screenshot below showing the court's rejection of Hilliard's original motion filed.

A filing that was previously served to you has been returned by the court to the original filer. That filing, listed below as Activity Requested, is not part of the court record.

Return Reason(s) from Clerk's Office	
Returned Reason	Rejected
Return Comments	Per Superior Court Rule 15, an Appearance must be filed with the Motion to Intervene. If you have any questions, please call the Court at 1-855-212-1234.

478. On Tuesday, September 6, 2022 (NB: Monday, September 5, 2022 was a holiday), the plaintiff filed a motion to reject the appearance of Hilliard/Donais.
479. Hilliard also re-filed his motion to intervene on September 6, 2022, but this time with the "partially assented-to" reference added to the title. The only difference between this motion to intervene filed on September 6, 2022 and the prior one filed on August 31, 2022 but was rejected, is the "partially assented-to" reference (and the date). Everything else is the same. i.e., the same points and the same arguments. Nothing else changed. See screenshot below showing the edited title of Hilliard's motion filed.

PARTIALLY ASSENTED TO MOTION TO INTERVENE

Craig S. Donais moves, pursuant to Rule 15, to intervene in the above matter on the

following grounds:

1. Donais is the respondent attorney in the underlying proceedings at the

480. The plaintiff then raised concerns to the court regarding the truthfulness of Hilliard's motion to intervene.
481. Hilliard then, a few weeks after the fact, admitted that he did not obtain the assent of the defendants.
482. Hilliard subsequently explained that: *"When it came to the motion to intervene here, because the defendants have not yet been served, the reference in the motion to their assent was deleted, but inadvertently, the title of the motion was not modified. Undersigned counsel regrets the error, and apologizes to all concerned for any confusion this may have caused."*
483. But this explanation is not credible.
484. The sequence of events outlined above contradicts Hilliard's explanation.
485. The first motion to intervene, of 8-31-22, did not have the partially assented-to reference in the title. The only reason it was rejected was because it was not accompanied by or preceded by an appearance as required by Court Rule.
486. Therefore, all that Hilliard had to do was to file an appearance and also re-file the same motion to intervene he filed on August 31, 2022. But instead of re-filing the motion of August 31, 2022, he edited that motion and added the words "partially assented-to" in the title. This is a fact. Mr. Hilliard edited the August 31, 2022 motion to intervene and added the words "partially assented-to" in the title on September 6, 2022. These words created the impression that Hilliard had contacted the defendants and now in fact obtained their assent. But this is not true. He did reach out to the defendants but did not obtain assent. The only explanation for this is that Hilliard, in seeing that the plaintiff was seeking to have the court reject his motion to intervene, he upped the ante by adding those words, hoping it would escape the plaintiff's attention or that the plaintiff would simply think nothing of it and assume it was assented-to.
487. Either way, it is clear that Hilliard filed an edited motion on 9-6-22, which included more words than the version originally filed on 8-31-22. This cannot be inadvertent. Additional words simply do not appear on their own or by accident to a document that was already prepared, completed/finished, and submitted to the court on 8-31-22. It takes intention to add such words especially in a title.

488. If the 9-6-22 motion had been prepared for the first time from scratch, starting from the beginning, and the words found their way in there inadvertently, then that would be one thing. But this is not what happened here. Hilliard already had a motion prepared from 8-31-22. There was no need to edit the document. All he had to do was re-file it with the appearance. Why did Hilliard edit it at all? This makes no sense unless done intentionally.
489. On 9-6-22, Mr. Hilliard already had a correct version of the motion prepared on 8-31-22, which was submitted on 8-31-22, which had no reference to “partially assented-to” in it. The 8-31-22 motion to intervene had no “partially assented to” in its title. That was already corrected. Therefore, in re-filing the motion to intervene on 9-6-22, there was nothing to correct or edit. So how did the words “partially assented-to” make its way into the 9-6-22 motion to intervene? Moreover, there are at least 3 people who had (or would have had) their eyes on this re-filed motion: Hilliard, Hilliard’s secretary /legal assistant Sharon Mallon and Donais (who also is a lawyer and responsible for the content of motions filed in his name). So, we are expected to believe that somehow this error escaped all three of these people somehow in the re-filing. This strains credulity.
490. The most logical explanation is that Hilliard and Donais thought they could get by with this without detection.
491. Also, when I raised concerns about this issue in my objection filed in this court, I had no direct knowledge that the statement was in fact a lie, and I only raised the issue purely as a function of using logical reasoning, stating that if the defendants wanted to make their assent known, they would have entered an appearance and made their assent known and also stating that the reference did not make clear who assented, among other things. And thus it almost worked as I hesitated to question it as it seemed likely that it was true. How else would I know it was not true?
492. Also, Hilliard let that motion sit there for 14 days from September 6 to September 20 (more than the 10 day timeline for the court to act on motions), and only sought to correct this error on September 20, 2022 which occurred² after this issue was brought to the attention of the defendants earlier in the day of September 20, 2022 (and where evidently the defendants sought to address the matter with Hilliard), resulting in him having to make that filing, with a correction of sorts, on September 20, 2022.
493. This all has the indication of outright intentional dishonesty at worst or at best reckless and careless disregard for the truth.
494. Hilliard failed to explain how those added words made their way into the completed version submitted on 8-31-22, refiled on 9-6-22 as outlined above.
495. NB: The fact that Hilliard attempted to gain assent from the defendants, and did not gain assent from the defendants, further underscores the underhanded and/or misleading nature of Hilliard’s edits to the 8-31-22 version that he refiled on 9-6-22. Again it is not as though Hilliard was for the first time drafting the motion to intervene, using as a model of some other motion. If anything, even assuming that he had used a model from another case to create the motion to intervene that was submitted on 8-31-22, he already had a proper perfectly edited motion to intervene on 8-31-22 that he actually submitted to the court. Therefore, there was no reason to edit that motion because the motion was only rejected because it was not accompanied by an appearance. All he had to do was file the appearance and re-file the same motion that was rejected. It strains credulity that somehow Hilliard went back to another motion and started from scratch again, which is what his response indicates or alludes to. This simply defies logic, reason and common sense. It is not believable whatsoever.
496. NB: I have a background in theology and in critical study of written literature including Ancient Near East texts and manuscripts. Part of that includes textual criticism which is a scholarly discipline that attempts to closely scrutinize the wordings in old manuscripts, in order to determine not only authenticity but also which versions of old manuscripts came first and which came later and were therefore copies or

variants of a primary source, etc. and to also ascertain where and when errors, if any, were introduced into later copies. By using textual criticism principles, it can be deduced that there is no way that the 9-6-22 motion to intervene could have been produced inadvertently after the 8-31-22 motion to intervene was already created. To assert otherwise violates the principles of correct textual criticism of written texts. Beyond that, it defies all common sense and logic.

497. Hilliard evidently played games with the facts regarding the defendants' assent (knowing only too well that if neither defendant nor plaintiff assent, it would likely not bode well for his motion). This kind of recklessness, at a minimum, or otherwise misrepresentation before a court, by a seasoned attorney, reveals a deep-seated tendency to be dishonest with courts.

iii. False/Misleading Statement By Hilliard To The ADO about Service of Mailing

498. On August 19, 2019, Hilliard was served by mail certain documents relating to an ADO proceeding against Donais, his client.

499. But Hilliard told the ADO that it was not sent to him.

500. After Hilliard was confronted with facts showing that he was not correct, he then admitted that he made an untrue statement. See below screenshot of letter from Hilliard admitting his untrue statement. But in doing so, he also made an untrue statement to cover himself by essentially stating that the mail arrived a day later on August 20, 2020.

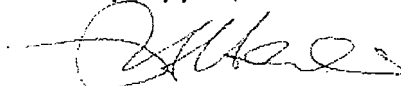
Dear Ms. Anderson:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 28, 2019; I had not realized that my earlier correspondence mistakenly identified our Peterborough office for mail, and apologize for the confusion.

I do stand by the statements in my letter of August 20, 2019, as well as my indication to you on July 8, 2019 regarding communication by mail.

The August 12, 2019 packet was addressed to 29 Concord Street, Peterborough, but all mail for that office goes to the referenced post office box. When the mail was picked up on the morning of August 19, the packet was not yet there, but was the following morning, August 20.

Very truly yours,



Russell F. Hilliard
rhilliard@uptonhatfield.com
(603) 436-7046

501. However, the attendant US Post Office tracking receipt shows that package was delivered/received on August 19, 2019. See below screenshot of US Post Office tracking receipt showing delivery on August 19, 2020 to Hilliard's Peterbough NH address (the one referenced by Hilliard in his above letter).

USPS Tracking® FAQs > (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9505511581779229335395

Remove X

Your item was delivered at 8:35 am on August 19, 2019 in PETERBOROUGH, NH 03458.

 **Delivered**

August 19, 2019 at 8:35 am
Delivered
PETERBOROUGH, NH 03458

Get Updates ✓

Feedback

502. Although these untrue statements and misrepresentations are not earth-shattering by themselves, together they show a consistent pattern of reckless and careless disregard for the truth. Hilliard is prone to making statements that he is forced, when confronted with his untrue statements, to later and oftentimes back-track or recant. He is bent on, in the first place, flippantly making such statements without taking the time to ensure that his statements are true or correct, or not misleading, as a lawyer is required to do under the rules of professional conduct.

iv. False/Misleading Statement By Hilliard To The ADO about Plaintiff Filings

503. Hilliard also made a false or untrue statement to the ADO that the plaintiff had submitted certain documents, which did not occur.

504. After Hilliard was confronted with facts showing that he was not correct, he then admitted that he made an untrue statement. See below screenshot of letter from Hilliard admitting his untrue statement.

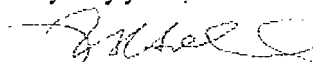
Dear Chair Rothstein:

Following up my letter of January 6, 2020, I have been copied on a number of emails between the Attorney Discipline Office and the grievant, one of which has indicated that, contrary to my understanding, the Complaint Screening Committee did not receive the entirety of the grievant's August 2019 submission.

If this is so, I stand corrected, but it is always been my understanding that the CSC receives, or has access to, all of the material of any particular file when considering a recommendation from the ADO. See CSC Letter of Dismissal issued October 4, 2019, ¶2 ("In reaching this decision, the Committee took into account the allegations in your complaint and the response filed by Mr. Donais, as well as all of the materials submitted.").

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this, or need any further information.

Very truly yours,



Russell F. Hilliard
rhilliard@uptonhatfield.com
(603) 436-7046

505. Although these untrue statements and misrepresentations are not earth-shattering by themselves, together they show a consistent pattern of reckless and careless disregard for the truth. Hilliard is prone to make statements that he has to later back-track or recant. He is prone to flippantly make such statements without taking the time to ensure that his statements are true or correct, or not misleading, as a lawyer is required to do under the rules of professional conduct.

v. Contemptuous and Vituperative Conduct By Hilliard

506. Hilliard's modus operandi has followed or been based on a pattern of abusive, questionable and/or dishonest litigation tactics designed to conceal the truth, disrupt the fair administration of justice and exhaust the orderly resources of adverse parties in an attempt to intimidate them from pursuing their claims or grievances, and based on misconduct spawned by an overall attitude/approach of obstruction, gamesmanship and flagrant disregard for the rules of conduct and proper decorum as an officer of the court.

507. Hilliard has a history of untrue or misleading statements and misrepresentations to courts (as shown previously) which can have serious deleterious effects because of the presumption of honesty, candor, and diligence that courts generally give to lawyers. The plaintiff will be able to further present evidence to prove these dishonest or misleading misrepresentations when called upon to do so in this case.

508. A court may "consider the effect of the attorney's past actions on the administration of justice within the court." See *Panzardi-Alvarez v. United States*, 879 F.2d 975, 980 (1st Cir. 1989). Moreover, this court has an inherent interest and power to preserve the integrity of the adversary process,' Hempstead Video,

Inc. v. Vill. of Valley Stream, 409 F.3d 127, 132 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting Bd. of Educ. v. Nyquist, 590 F.2d 1241, 1246 (2d Cir. 1979).

509. In the context of other proceedings and related court matters (where either myself or my wife is the plaintiff), Hilliard has engaged in “Rambo-style litigation” (i.e. uncivil, disingenuous, scorched earth, aggressive, vexatious, contentious, contemptuous, disdainful, vituperative, disrespectful, petty and gratuitous conduct, laden with personal attacks and with the intent to burden, annoy, embarrass, scandalize and harass the plaintiff) that many courts have warned lawyers not to engage in. Rather than simply sticking to the facts (or to responses that are substantive), and rather than conduct himself in a civil/decent manner becoming of an officer of the court, Hilliard has instead engaged in responses that are peppered with personal attacks, slights, or vexing jabs, or with attempts at casting aspersions directly or indirectly. This puts an extraordinary burden on the plaintiff as a non-lawyer to defend his reputation/credibility before the court. [NB: Such attacks have become the preferred strategy of certain defense lawyers who think that attacking pro se plaintiffs is an effective way of winning cases.]
510. Based on his track record and patterns, Hilliard will likely continue his vexatious conduct that he has engaged in other proceedings, and to make misleading statements to this court as he appears willing to twist the truth to win at all costs. This will result in the plaintiff having to spend time rebutting and counteracting such personal, petty and scurrilous attacks when they come (and there is no doubt that they will come). Hilliard is a skilled and adept at psychological suggestion and manipulation, knowing how to cleverly and subtly plant smears and innuendo in people’s minds. Hilliard knows how to make convincing arguments out of misleading and dishonest statements or with vilifying smears.
511. Hilliard will also bombard this court with volumes of unnecessary documents in order to try to switch the subject and confuse the court (as he has done in other matters with plaintiff and his wife).
512. Hilliard is going to try to attack the plaintiff and turn the tables to try to make the plaintiff ‘defendants’ in this matter. He will resort to ad hominem attacks, personal attacks, that are all irrelevant to resolving the litigation. He will engage in trivial nitpicky vexatious conduct. He will attack the plaintiff for being pro se or a non-lawyer, for very trivial things, while splitting hairs, and wasting judicial time and resources. All of this will be done, in order to try to inflame the court, so that the court will disfavor the plaintiff on personal grounds, in order to gain case advantage regarding the merits. Plaintiff will have to spend time and energy on defending against personal or petty attacks as well as on other motion issues or side issues forcing the plaintiff to take the focus away from the core issues of this case.
513. Such conduct is unbecoming of a lawyer and when all is said and done, it will be shown and proven that this is how Hilliard operates. This will be relevant, as background, to the issues of honesty and integrity as it relates to the claims in this case.

vi. Refusal to Speak with Plaintiff or Confer On Motions

514. Hilliard has refused to speak to the plaintiff, as an official party in other cases.
515. He has treated plaintiff (or his wife), as if the plaintiff is not a human being or deserving of human dignity, and as if the plaintiff is below him or inferior person to him, not worthy to even be spoken to.
516. He has treated plaintiff with contempt and disdain, in contrast to how he treats most other people.
517. In a most disturbing example, Hilliard, as Donais’ counsel, adamantly refused to speak with the plaintiff regarding resolving certain procedural issues in another court matter. This is even though the other lawyers for other parties were encouraging him to do so, in order to resolve certain issues. But Hilliard has a deep-seated animosity, hatred, and contempt for the plaintiff, so much so that he cannot bring himself to even speak to the plaintiff or have a telephone call with the plaintiff, along with two or three other lawyers on the call. Hilliard evidently cannot stomach being on a call with the plaintiff. Yet, the plaintiff has done nothing to this man.
518. See screenshot of one email where he adamantly indicates he will not “engage in any telephone conversations with Mr. Bisasor”.

From: Russell F. Hilliard <rhilliard@uptonhatfield.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2021 4:36 PM
To: Ramsey, Jennifer <Jennifer.S.Ramsey@doj.nh.gov>
Cc: Galdieri, Anthony <Anthony.J.Galdieri@doj.nh.gov>; Neville, Heather <Heather.D.Neville@doj.nh.gov>
Subject: Re: Phone Call | Resolution of Outstanding Issues

EXTERNAL: Do not open attachments or click on links unless you recognize and trust the sender.

Jennifer, Anthony, and Heather — I do continue to represent Attorney Donais, who has been granted intervenor status.
I am unwilling to engage in any telephone conversations with Mr. Bisasor — Russ

Russell F. Hilliard
Upton & Hatfield, LLP
(603) 436-7046

519. It is a highly unusual practice for any attorney, in this day and age, to refuse to speak with a litigant or their representative regarding a case or the motions in a case, or try to resolve issues in a case.
520. The plaintiff has been treated with palpable disrespect, disdain, and contempt by Hilliard.

vii. Evidence of Similar Conduct Towards Others

521. Hilliard has engaged in similar conduct not just with the plaintiff but with others, as shown below.
522. In a federal district court case in Massachusetts (Niedermeier v. Duckett et al, Case #1:15-cv-1163-FDS), another person (Ms. Christine Niedermeier) who is also an attorney, complained to the court of the same kind of treatment by Hilliard including refusing to speak to her, showing disdain and contempt, and being dismissive, disrespectful, and unreasonable. This is the same treatment, attitude, and conduct that Hilliard has displayed or directed towards the plaintiff and/or plaintiff's wife. See screenshot below of a pleading filed by Ms. Niedermeier in the federal district court of MA on June 18, 2018.

Finally, Niedermeier wishes to inform the court that she has not been treated with such disdain, disrespect and distrust – as she has by Hilliard – since her early days as an attorney in the late 1970's. At that time, there was a new growth of women attorneys and many male attorneys did not know how to interact with them. Some male attorneys would not return her telephone calls and instead would call a senior partner in the firm. Others would speak in condescending words and tone to her. And, still others would be flatly discriminatory. It is both amazing and sad that forty years later, Hilliard's conduct mirrors those actions: **his refusal to speak with Niedermeier for several months, his autocratic refusal to accept any revisions whatsoever requested by Niedermeier to his draft documents, and his disrespect and demeaning conduct toward Niedermeier** (Emphasis Supplied), for example, when he questioned her integrity in his email, stating: "your request to modify only raises questions as to whether you will honor the confidential nature of this resolution."

523. As indicated above in the federal court case, and in conjunction with the testimony of at least one other witness to Hilliard's behavior, it appears Hilliard reserves this kind of conduct for women and minorities whom he sees as lesser persons than him, not deserving of respect or dignity.
524. This is a pattern of conduct with Hilliard. At 71 years of age and having grown up in the 1950's and 1960's, it is unlikely that he will change his demeaning and contemptuous attitude and conduct towards the plaintiff anytime soon.
525. It is anticipated that this kind of conduct will continue with the plaintiff in this case. The rules of conferring on motions will not be adhered to in this case. He will likely continue to refuse to speak to the plaintiff and to show contempt for the plaintiff as if he is not a human being or deserving of human dignity. This court will see for itself his vexatious, contentious, vituperative conduct and the continuation of this kind of attitude and behavior, as well as the refusal to abide by the rules of respectful conferring in this case.

viii. False/Misleading Statement By Hilliard To NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Northern District

526. Hilliard, as counsel for Donais in the above case, asserted that the plaintiff made a reference to the imminence of settlement to a judge (Judge David Anderson) in a 7-20-21 hearing in NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Northern District.
527. This assertion is not accurate and not true.
528. Hilliard told Judge Amy Messer of NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Northern District that the plaintiff (allegedly) told Judge David Anderson (who was recused once Hilliard later entered an appearance and was then replaced by Judge Amy Messer) in a hearing (on 7-20-21) that "settlement was imminent".
529. Hilliard asserted that this (alleged) statement by the plaintiff was false. Hilliard asserted that this is the reason why he has sought to unseal the record of sealed motions in this case, i.e. because since the plaintiff (allegedly) made a false statement to the prior court in the hearing, then the plaintiff could have (allegedly) made false statements to the prior court in the sealed motions.
530. Hilliard also asserted that the alleged false statement by the plaintiff was somehow used to deceive the prior court (of Judge Anderson) into granting extensions of time to serve process and that without such false statement, Judge Anderson would not have allowed the extension of time to serve process.
531. Hilliard also asserted that because of the (alleged) false statement made to Judge Anderson in a 7-20-21 hearing and because of the possibility that false statements were made in the sealed motions, then the court should dismiss the case.
532. Based on this, Hilliard filed two motions on 1-12-22, one was a motion to dismiss, and the other was a motion to unseal the record. The motion to dismiss and the motion to unseal the record were primarily based on the allegation of a false statement by the plaintiff, that the settlement was imminent.
533. Hilliard therefore has made this purported allegation to be a key factual allegation upon which he has made those motions to the court. This allegation was alleged and repeated in at least 6 motions by Hilliard to the NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Northern District.
534. Hilliard stated that the plaintiff (allegedly) told Judge Anderson in a hearing (on 7-20-21) that "settlement was imminent". First, this statement is a statement of (alleged) fact. It is either true or not true. It is not an opinion or a guess. It alleges that a certain statement was made by the plaintiff at a specific time and in a specific place and to a specific person. Hence, it is a fact that the statement is a statement of (alleged) fact. Second, the statement is also relevant and material because Hilliard used it as his central point for seeking relief. It is not a side point or peripheral statement. It is central and crucial. Third, it is also intentional. The statement was made with a clear intent and objective, to assign a false statement to the plaintiff. This was not done inadvertently or by accident. It was done with full consciousness by Hilliard. Fourth, the statement is verifiably and provably not true. A statement can be proven not true if it can be falsified by other facts. The plaintiff provided a transcript of the 7-20-21 hearing to Judge Amy Messer. The transcript shows two opposing facts. 1) The plaintiff never made any statement to Judge Anderson during the 7-20-21 hearing that the settlement was "imminent". At no point

in the transcript, did the word “imminent” or “imminence” come out of the mouth of the plaintiff. Also, at no point did the plaintiff use any other word or synonym or phrase or sentence that conveyed “imminence” or “imminent” in relation to the settlement. 2) The plaintiff actually stated that the settlement was taking a long time because of the apparent need for the 21 defendants to coordinate among themselves and further when asked for an estimated timeline, the plaintiff said several months. This is the very opposite of “imminence” or “imminent.” Therefore, Hilliard’s statement was not true. It was not accurate. It was not factual. It was false. There is simply no way around this fact. NB: This is compounded by the fact that, after the plaintiff provided the transcript to Judge Messer and showed that the statement was false, instead of correcting this false statement, Hilliard doubled down, reiterated and repeated this false statement in multiple filings thereafter. This is further evidence of intent. It is also evidence of malice.

535. Judge Amy Messer flatly denied his baseless and frivolous motion to dismiss.

536. Here are the further facts that Hilliard hid from that court of NH Hillsborough Superior Court-Northern District, showing further dishonesty on his part.

- a. There were 21 defendants in that case, which case was filed in January 2020 just before the covid pandemic.
- b. The parties were negotiating all along from the beginning of the filing of that case.
- c. The defendants and plaintiff had negotiations that were stalled thereafter.
- d. The plaintiff was pro se and believed that the stalled negotiations would benefit from the involvement of a plaintiff side attorney, if they could find one to help.
- e. The plaintiff thus sought the assistance of legal counsel to bridge the impasse and restart negotiations.
- f. Attorney Jason Kafoury agreed to represent the plaintiff for this purpose.
- g. In or around December 2020, Jason Kafoury reached out to the corporate defendants’ office directly to find out if they were interested in restarting negotiations. The general counsel for the corporate defendants indicated the affirmative and then directed Mr. Kafoury to local counsel in the local area, Ms. Shelagh Michaud, for resuming of settlement negotiations.
- h. Hilliard, on behalf of Donais, formally entered into the restarted settlement negotiations as of January 2021.
- i. Hilliard/Donais agreed to have Shelagh Michaud speak on his behalf during the settlement negotiations and declined to deal directly with plaintiff, using the excuse that there was a joint defense arrangement.
- j. Hilliard/Donais negotiated with the plaintiff via this joint defense arrangement from January 2021 through January 2022.
- k. Therefore, Hilliard/Donais agreed to enter into settlement negotiations with the plaintiff, allowing Attorney Shelagh Michaud (who was the main counsel for the corporate defendants) to speak on Donais/Hilliard’s behalf as part of a joint defense arrangement.
- l. In fact, these negotiations were formally being conducted with an attorney on the plaintiff’s side (Attorney Jason Kafoury), something which Donais/Hilliard neglected to mention in his motion to dismiss in the NH Superior Court-Hillsborough North. When Attorney Kafoury asked Ms. Michaud for the names and contact information for the counsel for the defendants who were not under the corporate defendants’ umbrella (such as Donais), Ms. Michaud told Attorney Kafoury that they preferred to remain unidentified and to proceed with Ms. Michaud as their spokesperson. This reinforced the fact that Donais/Hilliard not only authorized Ms. Michaud to speak for them in these negotiations but when given the chance to deal directly with Attorney Kafoury, they declined and reiterated their desire to adhere to the joint defense arrangement with Ms. Michaud as their spokesperson.
- m. Because the parties were then engaged in a joint-defense settlement negotiation as of January 2021, the plaintiff alerted the court to that, as a basis for further extensions, which were granted.

- n. Ms. Michaud, in speaking for all of the defendants (including Donais) also indicated to Attorney Kafoury that service of process on the defendants would effectively mark the end of the settlement negotiations.
- o. Therefore, the plaintiff had no option but to request extensions of time for the settlement process because of these delicate circumstances.
- p. NB: The plaintiff also received advice from Attorney Kafoury to seek extensions of time to serve process, from the court, and some of those confidential communications with Attorney Kafoury were provided to Judge Anderson under seal.
- q. The plaintiff had requested extensions 5 times prior to January 2021, thus prior to the resuming of settlement negotiations. These were not sealed and were public.
- r. Hilliard/Donais knew of these 5 motions to extend time and the granting of them, as they were public record.
- s. As of February 2021, the plaintiff requested extensions that were also sealed by the court. The sealing of the records was based on the confidentiality of settlement communications.
- t. In the 5 unsealed motions to extend time that preceded the sealed motions, these indicated or alluded to a settlement being targeted. Hilliard/Donais did not raise an objection or question about these unsealed motions all along.
- u. The docket shows the first 5 motions were not sealed.
- v. Hilliard/Donais did not at any time point to any issue in those 5 unsealed motions.
- w. The remaining 6 sealed motions occurred right at the time the 21 defendants began negotiating with the plaintiff.
- x. The 6 motions from February 2021 through December 2021 were based on the fact that the parties were involved in settlement negotiations and included confidential settlement documents, information or communications.
- y. During these negotiations, Attorney Kafoury informed Ms. Michaud when the plaintiff filed and obtained extensions of time to serve process in order to allow time for settlement negotiations.
- z. Thus, the plaintiff notified those defendants of motions to extend time and of the judge's granting of them and how long the extensions were granted. Therefore, Hilliard/Donais himself knew of plaintiff's motions to extend time and the judge's granting of them and/or how long the extensions were granted.
- aa. The bottom line is that Hilliard/Donais went along with and effectively agreed to these circumstances involving attorney to attorney settlement negotiations at the time. Eventually, by or around April 2021, a settlement agreement was reached on the monetary amount by the parties, with contract details and non-monetary provisions remaining to be finalized. This was agreed to by Ms. Michaud, speaking on behalf of all defendants (including Donais).¹⁴

¹⁴ NB: This fact relates also to the situation in the Massachusetts Middlesex Superior Court, which was a related case based on similar facts, and where in or around June 2021, Donais reached out to the court staff, when he was not a party to tell them that there was no settlement or settlement negotiations, in order to harm the plaintiff in suggesting that the plaintiff had lied to the Middlesex court in filing a motion to extend time to serve process due settlement. This goes to further show a web of deceit by Donais as he engaged in dishonest conduct in several courts at the same time, lying with impunity and trying to turn courts and court staff against the plaintiff with his lies and including but not limited to surreptitious ex part communications with court staff and judges and communications directed them while being a non-party. The fact Donais knew he was involved in settlement negotiations via the larger settlement negotiations with the 21 defendants in NH Superior Court Hillsborough North (including himself as a lesser non-corporate defendant) but still lied to the Massachusetts court staff goes to the level of dishonesty that Donais has done and is capable of. And also the fact that Hilliard on behalf of Donais lied to the NH Superior Court Hillsborough North by stating that the plaintiff made statements to the prior judge when the plaintiff did not, and hid the fact that Hilliard was involved in settlement negotiations all along and had known of and effectively agreed to extensions of time in light of ongoing negotiations but then suggested to that court that he was surprised at the extensions of time due to

- bb. Then, Attorney Kafoury exited the continued negotiations on the remaining settlement contract details because agreement had been reached on the main monetary amount for the case.
- cc. Thereafter, the negotiations on the contract details slowed down because the nature of reviewing and negotiating contract language and details required more time to review and there were 21 defendants who each had to review and agree to any contract language/terms.
- dd. Then a hearing was ordered by Judge Anderson for 7-20-21, to confirm what was happening with the settlement negotiation situation and Ms. Michaud confirmed that there were in fact legitimate settlement negotiations ongoing and that a settlement agreement/contract was offered and being negotiated.
- ee. Judge Anderson then granted several months of extension into the late fall of 2021 to allow the settlement finalization to be completed, with the implied proviso, as requested in the hearing by the plaintiff, that further extensions would or could be granted as needed to complete the settlement finalization.
- ff. Hilliard/Donais did not object at the hearing and thus effectively went along with the court's several month extension into late fall of 2021. Why did Donais not object at the 7/20/21 hearing if he had a problem with the extensions due to ongoing settlement negotiations? This further underscores the dishonesty of Donais/Hilliard because if they believed that service of process should have been done in 2020 or 2021, then why go along with, or refuse to object to, Judge Anderson's ruling on the several months of extension, as he stated he would allow in the 7/20/21 hearing.
- gg. Therefore, it was totally frivolous and dishonest for Hilliard/Donais to suggest or indicate to that court that the plaintiff should have served process on him or the other defendants while negotiations were ongoing.

537. These facts underscore the dishonesty and bad faith by Hilliard and Donais regarding their attempts at a motion to dismiss and to unseal sealed records based on the fabricated lie that the plaintiff told Judge Anderson in the 7-20-21 hearing that settlement imminent, when in the fact the provable fact is that the plaintiff told judge Anderson that settlement was ongoing and required several more months to complete.
538. This is the kind of thing that Hilliard and Donais do, in order to misuse their position as lawyers to lie to and mislead courts, thinking they can get away with it, with impunity, because no one will believe the plaintiff over against them and/or no one will ever hold them accountable for their dishonest shenanigans.

ix. False Statements of Law By Hilliard

539. Hilliard has also made several false statements of law.
540. Hilliard has made statements and arguments to courts that have no grounding in fact or basis in law.
541. He has pushed the envelope with untenable positions intended to try to frustrate and burden and prejudice the plaintiff.
542. When Hilliard has made these statements and arguments, Hilliard knew they were not correct or true.
543. He also misrepresented what the law states.
544. He has taken frivolous positions, including assigning confidentiality to things that have no basis in law or fact in order to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining disclosure of relevant information.
545. He has made frivolous accusations about the plaintiff's attempts to secure his rights including to obtain clarification from the ADO or courts. He has mischaracterized such attempts to obtain information or clarification as ill-motivated.
546. He has taken legal positions that motive for seeking disclosure is relevant to denying disclosure of information under a public records request, when the law is very clear that motive is not a relevant factor.
547. He has filed oppositions that are frivolous and vexatious, asserting challenges that are not valid and saying things that he knows is not true, like that a motion filed by plaintiff has no basis in law or fact

negotiations, shows the heights of dishonest on the part of Hilliard and that he is willing to do anything for his friend client Donais including lie to a court.

when he knows that there is basis in law and fact and would never make the same challenge regarding anyone else.

548. Hilliard has also filed frivolous appeals, which have been shot down, trying to harass or injure the rights of the plaintiff or his wife. In these appeals, Hilliard misstates the law and the facts, or mischaracterizes them, or hide pertinent facts or law from the courts.
549. Hilliard thus has abused such processes for his own (or his clients') malicious ends. Hilliard thus also engages in abuse of process and malicious prosecution or malicious defense, in doing so.
550. Hilliard has shown extreme despise, contempt and even hatred for the plaintiff in his conduct, which has evidently served as fuel for his penchant for false, misleading, dishonest and defamatory statements about the plaintiff. NB: The plaintiff can show further evidence of these things, if or when called upon to do so, in the course of the case.
551. This goes to an overall point. Because the plaintiff is attempting to hold these lawyers accountable for misconduct and dishonesty, their strategy includes trying to turn the table around to assign false statements to the plaintiff, to disparate and discredit the plaintiff so that it would make it difficult for anyone to believe the plaintiff's meritorious claims and allegations. These are known tactics of predators and abusers (as well as of bullies and sociopaths) who believe they can take advantage of women or minorities and exploit a human bias that is prevalent in our society that tends to believe women and minorities less than they do white males.
552. It is without doubt that Hilliard will continue to do such things in this case.
553. This again shows a consistent pattern of reckless and careless disregard for the truth. Hilliard flippantly makes such statements with the intent to mislead, and without taking the time to ensure that his statements are true or correct, or not misleading, as required under the rules of professional conduct.
554. NB: Again, finally, I am not seeking recovery for these statements referenced in this section of background information, as this is only background information to show patten, history and predisposition of Hilliard and Donais to make either intentional false statements or to make false statements recklessly without regard to its truth or without undertaking the necessary investigation to determine its truth or falsity before making such statements or to make frivolous dishonest arguments and false statements of law to tribunals and courts.

VIII. COUNTS/CAUSES OF ACTION

A. Summary of Applicable Defamation Law in Massachusetts

555. Defamation can be in the form of libel or slander. While libel refers to written words that are defamatory, slander refers to spoken words that are defamatory. *Draghetti v. Chmielewski*, 416 Mass. 808, 812 n.4 (1994). To prevail on the libel claim, a plaintiff must prove that "the defendant was at fault for the publication of a false statement regarding the plaintiff, capable of damaging the plaintiff's reputation in the community, which either caused economic loss or is actionable without proof of economic loss." *White v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Mass., Inc.*, 442 Mass. 64, 66 (2004).
556. A claim for libel is actionable without proof of economic loss. See *Ravnikar v. Bocojavlensky*, 438 Mass. 627, 630 (2003). See *Visnick v. Marriott International, Inc.*, 22 Mass. L. Rptr. 727 (2007). See also *Valley Electronics AG, et al., v. Polis*, No. 20-cv-2133ARRLB, 2021 WL 3919244, at *6 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2021) ("An action for defamation that is expressed in writing or print, including on the Internet, 'constitutes the common law cause of action for libel.'") (quoting *Murawski v. Pataki*, 514 F. Supp. 2d 577, 589 (S.D.N.Y. 2007); citing *Buskirk v. N.Y. Times Co.*, 325 F.3d 87, 88 (2d Cir. 2003).
557. A written statement is libelous per se if it "tends to disparage a person in the way of his [or her] office profession or trade." See *Davis v. Ross*, 754 F.2d 80, 82 (2d Cir. 1985) (quoting *Nichols v. Item Publishers*, 309 N.Y. 596, 601 (1956)). A writing also is libelous per se if it "tends to expose a person to hatred, contempt or aversion, or to induce an evil or unsavory opinion of him [or her] in the minds of a

substantial number of the community, even though it may impute no moral turpitude to him [or her].” See further Nichols, 309 N.Y. at 600–01.

558. It is sufficient to plead a claim of libel per se by alleging that a false written statement affected or may have affected one’s profession by “imputing to [them] . . . fraud, dishonesty, [and/or] misconduct . . .” *Grimaldi v. Schillaci*, 106 A.D.2d 728, 729–30 (3d Dept. 1984).
559. To establish a claim for defamation, a plaintiff must prove four elements: (1) the defendant made a false statement to a third party, (2) of or concerning the plaintiff, (3) that was capable of damaging the plaintiff’s reputation in the community and that caused the plaintiff economic loss or is actionable without proof of economic loss, and (4) the defendant was at fault. See *Ravnikar*, 438 Mass. at 629–630, 782 N.E.2d 508.
560. Defamation is the publication of material by one without a privilege to do so which ridicules or treats the plaintiff with contempt.” *Draghetti v. Chmielewski*, 416 Mass. 808, 812 (1994), quoting from *Correlas v. Viveiros*, 410 Mass. 314, 319 (1991). Defamation is essentially spoken or written words or expressions that injure reputation.⁶ See *Stone v. Essex County Newspapers, Inc.*, 361 Mass. 849, 853 (1975).
561. While jurisdictions differ as to the extent to which a statement must be capable of injuring the plaintiff’s reputation for it to be defamatory, in Massachusetts the false statement must be one that “discredits the plaintiff ‘in the minds of any considerable and respectable segment in the community.’ ” *Draghetti v. Chmielewski*, supra at 811, quoting from *Tropeano v. Atlantic Monthly Co.*, 319 Mass. 745, 751 (1980).
562. Although defamation is explicitly enumerated in § 10(c), it is unique among the listed intentional torts in that it does not require any intentional misconduct. Assuming the other elements of defamation are present, the publication of a false statement about a private party is equally tortious whether it is made intentionally, recklessly, or negligently. See, e.g., *Ezekiel v. Jones Motor Co.*, 374 Mass. 382, 390 (1978) (defamation verdict reinstated where jury could have determined that defendant during public hearing “knowingly accus[ed] the plaintiff of theft”); *New England Tractor-Trailer Training of Conn., Inc. v. Globe Newspaper Co.*, 395 Mass. 471, 476–477 (1985), quoting from *Stone v. Essex County Newspapers, Inc.*, supra at 855 (“private persons . . . may recover compensation on proof of negligent publication of a defamatory falsehood”).
563. The nature of the wrong in a defamation of a private party is unrelated to the defendant’s intentions or his degree of malice: “[I]t is said that neither the intention with which a tortfeasor acted, nor the state of his feelings toward the person injured . . . , can make him less responsible for the injury actually caused by his wrongful act. To carelessly utter defamatory statements entails the same responsibility for the injurious consequences as negligently to cast about firebrands, or shoot off a gun: since the defendant has in fact done the wrongful act he must be taken to have intended the consequences which naturally resulted.” Note, *Libel Without Intent*, 23 Harv. L. Rev. 218–219 (1910), citing *Curtis v. Mussey*, 6 Gray 261 (1856); *Hill v. Winsor*, 118 Mass. 251 (1875); *Hanson v. Globe Newspaper Co.*, 159 Mass. 293 (1893); *Ellis v. Brockton Publishing Co.*, 198 Mass. 538 (1908).
564. For private persons, intent is not essential to the tort of defamation. Intent is presumed, or, at a minimum, responsibility and liability is imputed as if intent was manifest, even when publication is negligently or carelessly effectuated. See *In re Pereira*, 44 B.R. 248, 252 (Bankr. D. Mass. 1984). The Legislature appears to have acknowledged and perpetuated this unique characteristic of the tort of defamation, by specifically including it in § 10(c). A statement about a private party that is negligently published, with intentional or reckless disregard for its truth, can be just as defamatory as a statement that is intentionally published, with negligent disregard for its truth. See *New England Tractor-Trailer Training of Conn., Inc.*, supra; *Ravnikar v. Bogojavlensky*, 438 Mass. 627, 630 (2003). Ultimately, and appropriately, the Legislature has determined that both species of defamation, libel and slander, are intentional torts for the purposes of § 10(c).
565. Massachusetts, by statute, allows a plaintiff to recover for a truthful defamatory statement if it was published in writing (or its equivalent) and with actual malice. See G. L. c. 231, § 92.

566. Malice does not mean personal ill, but it may also mean such a wanton and reckless disregard of the rights of another as is ill-will's equivalent.
567. Actual malice can be found where there is knowledge that the statements were false or made with reckless disregard for whether they were false. *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 280, 84 S.Ct. 710, 726, 11 L.Ed.2d 686 (1964).
568. Mere reckless statements, or statements based on nothing in the way of information, are not protected. Nor are statements made "with knowledge that they were untrue, or without caring whether they are true or false; or if one states as true what he did not know to be true, recklessly, not taking the trouble to ascertain whether it was true or not.
569. A plaintiff may prove actual malice either by extrinsic evidence of personal ill-feeling, or by intrinsic evidence, such as the exaggerated language of the libel, the mode and extent of publication, and other matters in excess of the privilege. (Odgers on Libel & Slander [5th ed.], 685.) The rule is properly applied to reckless statements based on nothing in the way of information. See *Pecue v. West*, 233 N.Y. 316 (1922).
570. Reckless disregard requires that the individual making the alleged defamatory statement "entertained serious doubts as to the truth" of the statement. *Murphy*, 449 Mass. at 48, quoting *St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 731 (1968).
571. A qualified or conditional privilege can be abused and lost in a number of different ways. *Bratt v. International Bus. Machs. Corp.*, 392 Mass. 508, 514 (1984). "One manner of such abuse is publication with knowledge of falsity or with reckless disregard of the truth." *Tosti v. Ayik*, 386 Mass. 721, 726 (1982). Case law and the Restatement (Second) of Torts agree that recklessness is the minimum degree of misconduct required to forfeit a conditional privilege. *Bratt v. International Bus. Machs. Corp.*, supra.
572. The abuse and loss of the defendant's conditional privilege in a defamation action can also be based on "unnecessary, unreasonable or excessive publication," provided the plaintiff proves that the defendant acted "recklessly." *Id.* at 515-516. Therefore, the privilege is abused when the communication is made in such a way as to unnecessarily, unreasonably, or excessively "publish it to others, as to whom the occasion is not privileged." *Galvin v. New York, N.H. & H.R.R.*, 341 Mass. 293, 297 (1960).
573. Finally, a conditional privilege is abused and lost when it is determined that the defendant has acted with actual malice. See *ibid.*; *Tosti v. Ayik*, supra. A conditional privilege may thus be recklessly abused and lost whether the fault lies in the misconduct of determining the truth of the material published or in the misconduct of unnecessarily, unreasonably, or excessively publishing the material. See also *Barrows v. Wareham Fire District*, 82 Mass. App. Ct. 623 (2012).
574. Carelessly to utter defamatory statements entails the same responsibility for the injurious consequences as negligently to cast about firebrands, or shoot off a gun: since the defendant has in fact done the wrongful act, he must be taken to have intended the consequences which naturally resulted. Note, *Libel Without Intent*, 23 Harv. L. Rev. 218-219 (1910), citing *Curtis v. Mussey*, 6 Gray 261 (1856); *Hill v. Winsor*, 118 Mass. 251 (1875); *Hanson v. Globe Newspaper Co.*, 159 Mass. 293 (1893); *Ellis v. Brockton Publishing Co.*, 198 Mass. 538 (1908).
575. A defamation which charges a plaintiff with criminal conduct is actionable per se. *Finger v. Pollack*, 188 Mass. 208 (1905); *Sousa v. Davenport*, 3 Mass. App. Ct. 715 (1975). Criminal accusations are generally regarded as defamatory, see *Stone v. Essex County Newspapers, Inc.*, 367 Mass. 849, 853 (1975).
576. There are many cases which hold that the report of a crime is only conditionally privileged. In most of those cases, the defendants went to the police, or communicated with others, on their own initiative and published an accusation which might otherwise never have been known. See, e.g., *Seelig v. Harvard Coop. Soc'y*, 355 Mass. 532, 537-538 (1969) (store initiated investigation which led to criminal complaint against plaintiff); *Pihl v. Morris*, 319 Mass. 577, 581 (1946) (defendant told police that plaintiff had stolen a dish-washing machine and made a formal complaint for larceny); *Robinson v. Van Auken*, 190 Mass. 161, 166 (1906) (defendant called a police officer to his store and made an accusation of larceny against the plaintiff in officer's presence); *Brow v. Hathaway*, 13 Allen 239, 242-243 (1867) (defendant went to police and initiated an investigation). The key to understanding these cases lies in the fact that, when the

defendants made the allegedly defamatory statements, no criminal action or judicial proceeding was then being contemplated or proposed. As a consequence, the defendants could not reasonably argue that they were entitled to the protection of absolute privilege.

577. A master is liable for the wrongful acts of his servant committed within the scope of his authority. *Mills v. W. T. Grant*, 233 Mass. 140 (1919). *Pesce v. First National Stores, Inc.*, 1983 Mass. App. Div. 64 (1982).
578. The plaintiff is entitled to recover for the 'distress and anxiety which may have been the natural result of the legal wrong.' " *Shafir v. Steele*, 431 Mass. 365, 373, 727 N.E.2d 1140 (2000), quoting *Markham v. Russell*, 12 Allen 573, 575, 94 Mass. 573 (1866).
579. Generally, a publication may convey a defamatory meaning if it "tends to lower [the] plaintiff in the estimation of a substantial, respectable group, though they are a minority of the total community or plaintiff's associates." *Afro-American Publishing Co. v. Jaffe*, 366 F.2d 649, 654 n. 10 (D.C. Cir. 1966).
580. Where the statements at issue "could have been understood by the average reader in either sense, [however,] the issue must be left to the jury's determination." *Lyons v. New Mass Media, Inc.*, 390 Mass. 51, 59 (1983).
581. Defamation by implication is also a valid claim, stemming not from what is literally stated, but from what is implied. See *Tavoulareas v. Piro*, 817 F.2d 762, 780 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (en banc); cert. denied, 484 U.S. 870, 108 S.Ct. 200, 98 L.Ed.2d 151 (1987) (use of the term "set up" in a familial context implied that one family member provided an opportunity to another family member on the basis of kinship, not merit); see generally R. Smolla, *Law of Defamation*, § 4.05 (1990). This court has recognized, however, that "District of Columbia law ... clearly contemplates the possibility that a defamatory inference may be derived from a factually accurate news report." *Southern Air Transport*, 877 F.2d at 1014; see also *McBride v. Merrell Dow and Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 717 F.2d 1460, 1465 (D.C. Cir. 1983) (true statement that an expert witness received \$5,000 a day might support an implied defamatory meaning that the plaintiff's testimony was "for sale").
582. The usual test applied to determine the meaning of a defamatory utterance is whether it was reasonably understood by the recipient of the communication to have been intended in the defamatory sense.... When one uses language, one is held to the construction placed on it by those who hear or read, if that construction is a reasonable one. F. Harper, et al., *The Law of Torts* § 5.4 (1986) (emphasis added). Under this standard, in order to prevail on a defamation claim, the language used must, as a matter of law, be reasonably capable of a defamatory interpretation and a jury must find that the language was actually understood by the recipient in that sense. It is no defense that the defendant did not actually intend to convey the defamatory meaning, so long as the defamatory interpretation is a reasonable one. At bottom, "[t]he meaning of a communication is that which the recipient correctly, or mistakenly but reasonably, understands that it was intended to express." *Restatement (Second) of Torts* § 563 (1977); see also id. comment c. In *McBride*, the court held that the true statement that Dr. McBride received \$5,000 a day for his expert testimony might support the implied defamatory meaning that "the plaintiff's case was so weak they had to pay that much to get any expert to testify, and hence that Dr. McBride's testimony was for sale." 717 F.2d at 1465. That implied defamatory meaning arose not out of mere reporting of the \$5,000 payment, but from the juxtaposition of that figure with the fees which the defendant normally paid such experts. The *McBride* court noted this direct comparison.
583. If the communication, by the particular manner or language in which the true facts are conveyed, supplies additional, affirmative evidence suggesting that the defendant intends or endorses the defamatory inference, the communication will be deemed capable of bearing that meaning.
584. Defamation can thus be found with the use of certain juxtapositions, turns of phrase, or incendiary headlines. See, e.g., *Cianci v. New Times Publishing Co.*, 639 F.2d 54, 60 (2d Cir. 1980) (article with the headline "Buddy We Hardly Knew Ya" allowed readers to conclude that Mayor Cianci was accused of being a rapist and obstructor rather than the man of character he claimed he was). See *White v. Fraternal Order of Police*, 909 F.2d 512 (D.C. Cir. 1990)

585. Similarly, the omission of material facts might in some circumstances supply the missing ingredient that would place a literally true communication in the field of implied defamation.
586. For private persons, intent is not essential to the tort of defamation. Intent is presumed, or, at a minimum, responsibility and liability is imputed as if intent was manifest, even when publication is negligently or carelessly effectuated. See *In re Pereira*, 44 B.R. 248, 252 (Bankr. D. Mass. 1984).
587. Most people only have to show that the defendant was negligent (i.e., careless) in making the defamatory statement. Public officials and public figures, on the other hand, have to show “actual malice,” which the US Supreme Court has defined as knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard for the truth (which does not mean that the defendant necessarily acted with deliberate ill will).
588. A defamatory imputation is an imputation which is likely to lower a person in the estimation of right-thinking people; an imputation which injures a person’s reputation by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or an imputation which tends to make a person be shunned or avoided.

COUNT 1 – DEFAMATION PER SE/LIBEL PER SE
(as to all defendants)

589. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
590. To constitute defamation per se in Massachusetts, the alleged defamatory statement must fit within one of the four classes.
- a. Statements constituting libel.
 - b. Statements charging the plaintiff with a crime.
 - c. Statements alleging that the plaintiff has certain diseases.
 - d. Statements prejudicing the plaintiff’s business or profession.
591. Defendants’ actions fall within all four classes. Defendants’ actions constitute defamation per se entitling Plaintiff to monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.
592. Criminal accusations are generally regarded as defamatory. See *Stone v. Essex County Newspapers, Inc.*, 367 Mass. 849, 853 (1975).
593. Defendants accused the plaintiff of criminal conduct which included that I “bugged” his office and fabricating his voice in a recording. Defendants’ published statements are defamatory per se and intended to damage the plaintiff. These statements were made orally as well as also were written when published to a third party, and thus also constitute libel per se.
594. Defendants also accused the plaintiff of posing a dangerous criminal threat to him, his wife and young child. Defendants’ published statements are defamatory per se and intended to damage the plaintiff. These statements were also written when published to a third party and thus also constitute libel per se.
595. Defendants’ published statements suggesting that the plaintiff was a criminal, or committed crimes or was a dangerous criminal threat to him, his wife and young child, are false and untrue and have defamed or was intended to defame the plaintiff. Defendants’ published statements are defamatory per se and intended to damage the plaintiff. These statements were also written when published to a third party and thus also constitute libel per se.
596. Defendants’ published statements suggesting that the plaintiff had a mental disease, or a tenuous grasp on reality are false and untrue and have defamed or was intended to defame the plaintiff. Defendants’ published statements are defamatory per se and intended to damage the plaintiff.
597. Defendants accused the plaintiff of conduct which would injure plaintiff in his trade and profession.
598. NB: Defendants went to the police, or communicated with others, on their own initiative and published accusations which might otherwise never have been known. According to case law, this conduct is not protected. See, e.g., *Seelig v. Harvard Coop. Soc’y*, 355 Mass. 532, 537-538 (1969). *Brow v. Hathaway*, 13 Allen 239, 242-243 (1867) (defendant went to police and initiated an investigation).
599. When Defendants made the defamatory statements, no criminal action or judicial proceeding was then being contemplated or proposed.

600. The defendants' statements were false and reckless in disregard of the truth and made without proper investigation of the allegations.
601. That the statements are defamatory is clear. The statements can reasonably be read as discrediting the plaintiff in the minds of any considerable and respectable class of the community. Moreover, these words have the effect of heaping disparagement upon plaintiff when viewed contextually, i.e. in the light of attendant circumstances.
602. Defendants communicated the defamatory statements about plaintiff to several third parties. In publishing these statements, Defendants published defamatory statements to a wide range of persons.
603. Therefore, Defendants' published statements that are false and untrue have defamed plaintiff.
604. These statements made by the Defendants are defamatory per se and have injured Plaintiff's reputation and exposed Plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, and/or financial injury. These defamatory statement(s) require no proof of its injurious character because it was obviously hurtful to the Plaintiff, because Defendants falsely accused the Plaintiff of committing crime(or) or violations of moral conduct and because Defendants injured Plaintiff in his profession and/or occupation.
605. These statements are untrue and are harming the plaintiff, so long as they remain public.
606. Because these statements are in the public record, Plaintiff does not have another means of seeking removal of such statements, representing an ongoing harm to Plaintiff.
607. Defendant's false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements are not privileged.
608. Although not a necessary element to this cause of action, it is be noted nonetheless that Defendants' actions were malicious and showed intentional disregard for plaintiff's rights. Defendants have exhibited particularly egregious conduct and acted with malice or fraud. Defendants maliciously and willfully calculated their actions to harm the Plaintiff.
609. These statements are false, were made with malice, were not honestly held opinion, were not made accidentally or disseminated accidentally and were intended to be made public.
610. Defendants' actions betray a malevolent intent and ill-will towards the Plaintiff.
611. Defendants published or allowed to be published the false and defamatory statements with malevolent intent, ill-will and/or with the knowledge that the statements were false, or with reckless disregard as to the falsity of the statements.
612. Defendants' false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements have subjected and continue to subject the plaintiff to contempt and tended to diminish the esteem, respect, goodwill and/or confidence in which he is held.
613. Defendants published, of and concerning the plaintiff, several defamatory claims both orally and in writing (as well on video recording) to the police, to the ADO, to his friends, colleagues, family, in non-judicial contexts. These statements contained numerous falsehoods about plaintiff whether on its face and/or by virtue of a clear implication affirmatively intended by Defendants, and which were defamatory per se.
614. Defendants published, of and concerning the plaintiff, several defamatory claims to court employees and to judges, with malice and knowledge of falsity as a non-party, and therefore are not privileged. These statements contained several falsehoods about plaintiff whether on its face and/or by virtue of a clear implication affirmatively intended by Defendants, and which were defamatory per se.
615. By their above-described conduct, inter alia, Defendants have published or allowed to be published false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements about the plaintiff.
616. As described herein above, inter alia, Defendants have intentionally and with malice published false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements about the plaintiff with the intent to damage his professional and personal reputation.
617. As described above, inter alia, Defendants have negligently published or allowed to be published malicious, false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements about the plaintiff.
618. These statements are defamatory per se and have injured Plaintiff's reputation and exposed Plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, and/or financial injury. These defamatory statement(s) requires no proof of its injurious character because it was obviously hurtful to the Plaintiff, because Donais falsely

accused the Plaintiff of committing a serious violation of moral conduct and because Defendants injured Plaintiff in his or her profession and/or occupation.

619. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
620. As a result of the malicious defamatory conduct on the part of the Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered economic and consequential damages.
621. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' defamation, the plaintiff has suffered damages, emotional distress and an unquantifiable and irreparable harm in the form of injury to his reputation.
622. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages, including but not limited to economic losses, loss of reputation and professional opportunity and emotional distress.
623. These damages include not only out-of-pocket expenses, but also harm inflicted by impairment of reputation and standing in the community, personal humiliation, and mental anguish and suffering.

COUNT 2 – DEFAMATION/LIBEL OF PRIVATE CITIZEN

(as to all defendants)

624. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
625. Under the Massachusetts law, defamation is committed when: (1) the defendant published a statement; (2) of and concerning the plaintiff; that was both (3) defamatory, and (4) false; and (5) either caused economic loss, or is actionable without proof of economic loss.
626. Defendants' published statements suggesting that the plaintiff unjustifiably accused Donais of racism for declining prospective attorney-client relationship, is false/untrue. This is harmful to the plaintiff as it presents plaintiff as one who frivolously and groundlessly accused Donais of racism without any rational basis or justification.
627. That the statements are defamatory is clear. The statements can reasonably be read as discrediting the plaintiff in the minds of any considerable and respectable class of the community. Moreover, these words have the effect of heaping disparagement upon plaintiff when viewed contextually, i.e., in the light of attendant circumstances.
628. Defendants communicated the defamatory statements about plaintiff to several third parties. In publishing these statements, Defendants published defamatory statements to a wide range of persons.
629. Therefore, Defendants' published statements that are false and untrue have defamed plaintiff.
630. These statements made by the Defendants are defamatory per se and have injured Plaintiff's reputation and exposed Plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, and/or financial injury. These defamatory statement(s) require no proof of its injurious character because it was obviously hurtful to the Plaintiff, because Defendants falsely accused the Plaintiff of committing crime(or) or violations of moral conduct and because Defendants injured Plaintiff in his profession and/or occupation.
631. These statements are untrue and are harming the plaintiff, so long as they remain public.
632. Because these statements are in the public record, Plaintiff does not have another means of seeking removal of such statements, representing an ongoing harm to Plaintiff.
633. Defendant's false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements are not privileged.
634. Although not a necessary element to this cause of action, it is be noted nonetheless that Defendants' actions were malicious and showed intentional disregard for plaintiff's rights. Defendants have exhibited particularly egregious conduct and acted with malice or fraud. Defendants maliciously and willfully calculated their actions to harm the Plaintiff.
635. These statements are false, were made with malice, were not honestly held opinion, were not made accidentally or disseminated accidentally and were intended to be made public.

636. Defendants' actions betray a malevolent intent and ill-will towards the Plaintiff.
637. Defendants published or allowed to be published the false and defamatory statements with malevolent intent, ill-will and/or with the knowledge that the statements were false, or with reckless disregard as to the falsity of the statements.
638. Defendants' false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements have subjected and continue to subject the plaintiff to contempt and tended to diminish the esteem, respect, goodwill and/or confidence in which he is held.
639. The false statements were published with knowledge of their falsity and/or with reckless disregard for the truth.
640. Because these statements were first written and because they tend to injure in my profession or trade, they constitute defamation per se and libel per se.
641. They tended to (and did) damage me in my trade, occupation, and/or business, and they were defamatory on their face without reference to any extrinsic information. Because the statement affected me or may have affected me in my profession by "imputing to [me]...fraud, dishonesty, [and/or] misconduct...", the statement constitute libel per se. See Grimaldi v. Schillaci, 106 A.D.2d 728, 729–30 (3d Dept. 1984).
642. I have suffered harm as a direct result of Donais' false, defamatory statements, which caused injury to my reputation, honor, and dignity.
643. I have suffered professional harm as a direct result of Donais' defamatory statements.
644. Donais has injured the reputation upon which I base my business and livelihood as a business consultant.
645. Plaintiff was also a professional conference planner and event organizer, particularly in the field of conflict resolution, negotiation and mediation.
646. Plaintiff had an affiliation with the NAACP and was recruited to work on developing, planning and executing a large conference/event that centered on and facilitated dialogue and conflict resolution between the police and the local community, particularly communities of color, in order to improve relationships between local community leaders/members and law enforcement.
647. Plaintiff had an agreement from the police to collaborate on a community event involving the police and the NAACP and was sponsored by other organizations such as two local colleges and universities.
648. Part of this agreement was the recruitment of police officers to attend the event.
649. Plaintiff had in person meetings with and further telephone and email conversations with the chief of police.
650. The plaintiff had developed a good working relationship and reputation with the chief of police who was enthusiastic about working with the plaintiff on this joint police-community event.
651. Defendant Donais knew of plaintiff's involvement with the NAACP and about the initiative with the police department.
652. Defendant Donais issued communications to the police indicating/implying that my wife and I were dangerous and a violent criminal threat to his wife and young child and requesting special police security detail to protect them from my wife and myself.
653. That suggestion by Donais to the police that my wife and I were dangerous and posed a violent criminal threat to his wife and young child, accords with a racially stigmatizing stereotype of black people as inherently dangerous and violently criminal.
654. Those damaging and stigmatizing communications to the police stem from an improper motive on the part of Donais. Donais had no rational or reasonable basis to issue those statements about plaintiff and his wife.
655. Donais knowingly or recklessly made false statements to the police about the plaintiff.
656. Donais made his false statements with ill will and spite, and with wanton, reckless, or willful disregard for its injurious effects on me and my rights.
657. Donais' false and defamatory statements caused me to suffer reputational, emotional, and professional harm.

658. Defendants published, of and concerning the plaintiff, several defamatory claims both orally and in writing (as well on video recording) to the police, to the ADO, to his friends, colleagues, family, in non-judicial contexts. These statements contained numerous falsehoods about plaintiff whether on its face and/or by virtue of a clear implication affirmatively intended by Defendants, and which were defamatory.
659. Defendants published, of and concerning the plaintiff, several defamatory claims to court employees and to judges, with malice and knowledge of falsity as a non-party, and therefore are not privileged. These statements contained several falsehoods about plaintiff whether on its face and/or by virtue of a clear implication affirmatively intended by Defendants, and which were defamatory.
660. By their above-described conduct, inter alia, Defendants have published or allowed to be published false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements about the plaintiff.
661. As described herein above, inter alia, Defendants have intentionally and with malice published false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements about the plaintiff with the intent to damage his professional and personal reputation.
662. As described above, inter alia, Defendants have negligently published or allowed to be published malicious, false, disparaging, defamatory, and materially misleading statements about the plaintiff.
663. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
664. As a result of the malicious defamatory conduct on the part of the Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered economic and consequential damages.
665. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' defamation, the plaintiff has suffered damages, emotional distress and an unquantifiable and irreparable harm in the form of injury to his reputation.
666. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages, including but not limited to economic losses, loss of reputation and professional opportunity and emotional distress.
667. These damages include not only out-of-pocket expenses, but also harm inflicted by impairment of reputation and standing in the community, personal humiliation, and mental anguish and suffering.
668. Defendants' actions constitute defamation of a private citizen entitling Plaintiff to monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT 3 – FALSE LIGHT INVASION OF PRIVACY
(as to all defendants)

669. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
670. Donais broke confidentiality of the ADO process, which was in effect at the time, to present private confidential information to the police regarding the contents of a letter wherein it was stated that there was a recording that proved the dishonesty of Donais.
671. Donais invaded my privacy by publishing to the police, certain private information provided to the ADO that was protected by confidentiality of the ADO process. By publishing this confidential information, without all of the relevant facts, it presented a false light about me and/or my wife, and Donais then used that letter to accuse me to the police that I or my wife committed a crime. Neither I nor my wife committed a crime. If Donais had waited until the ADO matter was completed, he would not have been able to make any such report of the matter to the police.
672. The statement by Donais conveyed a defamatory meaning and constituted false invasion of privacy.
673. The statement by Donais contained material capable of defamatory meaning.
674. A jury ultimately is responsible for determining whether the statements actually conveyed a defamatory meaning and whether the other elements of defamation and "false light" invasion of privacy can be established.

675. Donais' statements placed me in a "false light." The false light invasion of privacy action differs from an action for defamation because a defamation tort redresses damage to reputation while a false light privacy tort redresses mental distress from having private information presented publicly in a false light or twisted to imply a false conclusion.
676. Donais accused me of making a recording and that the recording was illegal. Donais based this on a letter that was sent to the ADO that only stated that there was a recording that proved the dishonesty of Donais. But the letter did not say what form the recording was in, what the recording was of, when the recording occurred if it occurred, whether the recording was an electronic recording or a written recording, who the recording was made by, if it was a sound, video or stenographic recording, whether it was a court proceeding in which Donais spoke on the record or it was of a conversation with me. Donais later admitted that he did not know if it was accurately stated or was an untrue statement. Given the above, Donais had no grounds to file such a police report.
677. Donais' statements falsely implied that I committed a crime.
678. Donais' statement goes beyond reporting the facts of what was stated in the letter to the ADO.
679. Donais' statement goes beyond merely stating what was on the incident report. The juxtaposition of the reference to word "offenders" and the statement of Donais' need for protection, renders a colorable inference that: a) I and my wife committed an offense and b) that I and my wife were criminals and c) were capable of harming him, his wife and his young child. By raising the specter of criminal violations, Donais provided a clear signal from which a reader could conclude, rightly or wrongly, that the defamatory inference was intended or endorsed by the police.
680. Material omissions can give rise to a cause of action for defamation,
681. Donais invaded privacy by exposing me and my wife to false light publicity. The Restatement (Second) of Torts § 652E (1977) defines this tort as follows:
- One who gives publicity to a matter concerning another that places the other before the public in a false light is subject to liability to the other for invasion of his [or her] privacy, if
- (a) the false light in which the other was placed would be highly offensive to a reasonable person, and
- (b) the actor had knowledge of or acted in reckless disregard as to the falsity of the publicized matter and the false light in which the other would be placed.
682. Donais' assertions placed me in a false light. It would be highly offensive to a reasonable person to be placed in this light. As with the defamation count, a jury must be allowed to determine whether this impression is false. The emails, viewed in their entirety, are thus capable of bearing implied defamatory meanings and of placing me and my wife in a false light.
683. Donais made assertions that can reasonably be understood as implying provable facts; the defamatory meanings are derived by implication. It was intended to get the police to take action concerning me and treat me as a criminal.
684. The publications defamed plaintiff by implying falsely, inter alia, that he was a criminal or had committed a criminal offense. This was a clever attempt to try to play word games to create a false implication based on his own initial false or unfounded police report.
685. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
686. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' statements, the plaintiff has suffered damages, emotional distress and an unquantifiable and irreparable harm in the form of injury to his reputation.
687. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages, including but not limited to economic losses, loss of reputation and professional opportunity and emotional distress.
688. These damages include not only out-of-pocket expenses, but also harm inflicted by impairment of reputation and standing in the community, personal humiliation, and mental anguish and suffering.

COUNT 4 - AIDING AND ABETTING DEFAMATION

(As to defendant Russell Hilliard, defendant Upton & Hatfield and defendant Mary Donais)

689. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
690. Under Massachusetts law, aiding-and-abetting liability requires that the defendant “possess an ‘unlawful intent,’” which “comprises two distinct mental states: knowledge that the other’s conduct is tortious, and an intent to substantially assist or encourage that conduct.” *Taylor v. Am. Chemistry Council*, 576 F.3d 16, 35 (1st Cir. 2009) (collecting Massachusetts cases). More specifically, “Massachusetts aiding and abetting liability generally requires that a defendant share the mental state of the principal violator.” *Id.* at 35 n.21; see e.g., *Planned Parenthood League of Mass., Inc. v. Blake*, 417 Mass. 467, 481 (1994) (“Any violator of the prohibition against aiding or abetting . . . must share the mental state of the principal violator.”); *Stock v. Fife*, 13 Mass. App. Ct. 75, 82 n.10 (1982) (aiding-and-abetting liability “reserved for application to facts which manifest a common plan to commit a tortious act”).
691. Specifically, a cause of action for aiding and abetting defamation has been recognized by courts. Under this cause of action, there is no requirement that the offender actually publish the defamatory statement to be liable (see, *Long v Marubeni America Corp.*, 406 F Supp 2d 285 [SDNY 2005]).
692. All that is required for this cause of action is that there be knowledge and assistance provided by the aider/abettor of the defamation.
693. Hilliard had an active role in the publication of false statements to the police in August 2020. He acted with malice; and he knew that the statements were false. On information and belief, Hilliard drafted, reviewed, offered revisions or edits to the email which contained the false statements. Hilliard was copied on the email to the police, bearing the imprimatur of legitimacy and validity as essentially coming from two lawyers; and, in so doing, Hilliard aided and abetted the publication of the statements. Hilliard knew that the statements were false and defamatory and that there was no basis for the defamatory implications asserted therein; and, in aiding and abetting the publication of the false statements, Hilliard was acting with malice and reckless disregard of the truth. See *Kosmdes v. Sine*, Index No. 151683/2018, 7-8 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2020).
694. Aiding-and-abetting liability further requires “assistance or encouragement” in causing the resulting tort”. *Taylor v. Am. Chemistry Council*, 576 F.3d 16, 35 (1st Cir. 2009) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 876 cmt. d.). The Restatement sets forth five factors for assessing whether a defendant’s conduct constitutes substantial assistance: (1) the amount of assistance given; (2) the nature of the act encouraged; (3) the defendant’s presence or absence at the time of the tort; (4) the defendant’s relation to the other; and (5) the defendant’s state of mind.
695. These factors are satisfied in the instance case.
- a. Encouragement or assistance. Hilliard can be said to have encouraged specific acts of defamation and other violations.
 - b. Presence or absence at the time of the tort. Hilliard was present at the time of the defamation as he was copied on the defamatory email sent to the police. Hilliard was Donais attorney so it can be inferred that Donais discussed the email with Hilliard before sending or drafting it and that Hilliard reviewed, agreed, offered edits or feedback on the defamatory email before sending it.
 - c. Relation to the other. Hilliard has a special relationship with or authority with Donais. Hilliard is a 71-year-old lawyer who gave counsel, advice and direction to the much younger 52-year-old Donais.
 - d. State of mind. Given the above, it can be inferred that Hilliard and Donais shared the same state of mind. Hilliard not only allowed the defamatory email, but he evidently agreed to participate in its dissemination.
696. NB: The other defendants are vicariously liable for the acts of its employees.
697. Similarly, Ms. Donais encouraged, knew of, and assisted Donais with his defamatory emails to the police about the plaintiff. Ms. Donais therefore has aided and abetted libel/defamation of the plaintiff.

698. The plaintiff seeks general damages and special damages therefor.
699. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
700. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' tortious actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages, emotional distress and an unquantifiable and irreparable harm in the form of injury to his reputation.
701. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages, including but not limited to economic losses, loss of reputation and professional opportunity and emotional distress.
702. These damages include not only out-of-pocket expenses, but also harm inflicted by impairment of reputation and standing in the community, personal humiliation, and mental anguish and suffering.

COUNT 5 - TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH ADVANTAGEOUS RELATIONS
(as to all defendants)

703. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
704. "To make a successful claim for intentional interference with advantageous relations, a plaintiff must prove that (1) he had an advantageous relationship with a third party (e.g., a present or prospective contract or employment relationship); (2) the defendant knowingly interfered with or induced a breaking of the relationship; (3) the defendant's interference with the relationship, in addition to being intentional, was improper in motive or means; and (4) the plaintiff was harmed by the defendant's actions." Blackstone v. Cashman, 448 Mass. 255, 260 (2007). See Weber v. Community Teamwork, Inc., 434 Mass. 761, 781-782 (2001).
705. Whether the actor's motives or means are improper "depends on the attending circumstances, and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis." G.S. Enterprises, Inc. v. Falmouth Marine, Inc., 410 Mass. 262, 273 (1991). (improper motive established if police chief acted "based on retaliation or ill will toward [plaintiff], rather than the good of the police department").
706. Plaintiff had an advantageous relationship with the police.
707. Plaintiff was a professional conference planner and event organizer, particularly in the field of conflict resolution, negotiation and mediation.
708. Plaintiff had an affiliation with the NAACP and was recruited to work on developing, planning and executing a large conference/event that centered on and facilitated dialogue and conflict resolution between the police and the local community, particularly communities of color, in order to improve relationships between local community leaders/members and law enforcement.
709. Plaintiff had an agreement from the police to collaborate on a community event involving the police and the NAACP and was sponsored by other organizations such as two local colleges and universities.
710. Part of this agreement was the recruitment of police officers to attend the event.
711. Plaintiff had in person meetings with and further telephone and email conversations with the chief of police.
712. Plaintiff had developed a good working relationship and reputation with the chief of police who was enthusiastic about working with the plaintiff on this joint police-community event.
713. Defendant Donais knew of plaintiff's involvement with the NAACP and about the initiative with the police department.
714. Defendant Donais issued communications to the police indicating/implying that my wife and I were dangerous and a violent criminal threat to his wife and young child and requesting special police security detail to protect them from my wife and myself.

715. That suggestion by Donais to the police that my wife and I were dangerous and posed a violent criminal threat to his wife and young child, accords with a racially stigmatizing stereotype of black people as inherently dangerous and violently criminal.
716. Those damaging and stigmatizing communications to the police stem from an improper motive on the part of Donais. Donais had no rational or reasonable basis to issue those statements about plaintiff and his wife.
717. Donais knowingly or recklessly made false statements to the police about the plaintiff. Donais evidently was motivated by personal and racial animus towards the plaintiff as evidenced by the racial stereotype/dog whistle employed by Donais as well as by the false allegation by Donais that plaintiff had accused him of racism in declining representation, which allegations were repeated and embellished on by Donais to the police. Donais' personal and racial animus also can be seen from a retaliatory animus designed to get back at plaintiff and his wife for raising ethical concerns to the Attorney Discipline Office. See *Draghetti v. Chmielewski*, 416 Mass. 808, 817 (1994) (improper motive established if police chief acted "based on retaliation or ill will toward [plaintiff]..."). See also *Dear v. Devaney*, 83 Mass. App. Ct. 285 (2013).
718. Those damaging and stigmatizing communications to the police by Donais were disseminated across the entire police department. These harmful communications by Donais were circulated widely to a large number of people.
719. Those damaging and stigmatizing communications to the police by Donais harmed the plaintiff and resulted in interference with the plaintiff's relations with the police and the police chief as well as interfered with/affected the plaintiff's police-community event and the planning thereof.
720. Defendant Hilliard was also responsible for those communications as he aided/abetted, signed off on and sanctioned those communications to the police. On information and belief, Defendant Donais and Defendant Hilliard collaborated, conspired and agreed to send those communications to the police. Defendant Hilliard was also copied on those communications to the police, giving them further air of credence, credibility, validation, corroboration and urgency.
721. These communications were taken seriously by the police and the police urgently acted on them to provide security detail attention and protection for Donais, targeting the plaintiff and his wife for police monitoring and watch. NB: These false and harmful statements to the police, amping them up to encounter black couple stereotypes/stigmatized and labeled as a dangerous violent criminal threat, could have resulted in escalated tension with the plaintiff and his wife, for reasons unbeknownst to plaintiff and his wife, and in the worst case, as shown by other examples in this day and age, could have led to the loss of life of the plaintiff and his wife.
722. Subsequent to these statements by Donais/Hilliard to the police, which were made in or around August 2020, and on account of them, the plaintiff's relations with the police have suffered harm and have been damaged. Also, the planned community event with the police was canceled/never took place and subsequent further attempts to make the event happen went unanswered by the police. The plaintiff incurred not only damage to his reputation but also financial damages including loss of pay.
723. Similarly, Donais' communications to the police to the effect that plaintiff was mentally ill/crazy/had a tenuous grasp on reality, that plaintiff manufactured a recording and fabricated his voice on the recording or that plaintiff was capable of doing such a thing, and that plaintiff had bugged the telecommunications systems of Donais, were likewise harmful and damaging to the plaintiff in his trade and professional reputation. Furthermore, Donais' attempt to falsely accuse plaintiff and his wife of being criminal offenders was further harmful and damaging to the plaintiff's personal and professional reputation.
724. The above establishes a claim of interference with advantageous relations by improper means and improper motives. See *Draghetti v. Chmielewski*, 416 Mass. 808, 817 (1994) ("Even if [police chief] could have accomplished the same result by proper means, he may not use the improper means of misrepresentation").

725. NB: None of the above statements were made in a judicial proceeding or in a quasi-judicial proceeding. These statements were not made in a prosecution proceeding or in a lawsuit proceeding. This was simply a statement made to a police officer which was initiated by Donais for the purpose of harming, damaging, harassing, injuring and retaliating against the plaintiff.
726. Plaintiff anticipated further advantageous relations with the police in the future.
727. Similarly, the defendant Hilliard, specifically himself, has engaged in other acts of interference with advantageous relations.
728. Hilliard contacted the spouse of an attorney (which spouse is also an attorney) as well as the law firm (Primmer, Piper, Eggleston & Cramer PC) of that attorney in New Hampshire (who will be called "Attorney Jane Doe", as an alias in this complaint, to protect the privacy and of this attorney), that, on information and belief, Hilliard knew plaintiff was working with in regards to matters that were before the ADO pertaining to Donais in 2019 and 2020 and for which plaintiff had retained Attorney Jane Doe on a limited basis for legal assistance, and sought to establish a working relationship with the spouse of Attorney Jane Doe or Attorney Jane Doe's firm. As a result, Attorney Jane Doe terminated the relationship with the plaintiff citing that Hilliard's contact with her spouse and/or her firm, and/or the ensuing working relationship situation with Hilliard related thereto, had created a conflict situation or an appearance of a conflict situation with the plaintiff. Attorney Jane Doe did not provide a lot of detail about this situation, citing confidentiality/privacy reasons. This contact by Hilliard, on information and belief, was done with an ulterior purpose, under a pretextual guise, in effect to create a conflict that would block, prevent, or undermine the ability of the plaintiff to obtain legal assistance or support. Hilliard thus sought to intentionally interfere with that relationship in order to block, prevent or undermine the ability of the plaintiff to obtain legal assistance, and he evidently succeeded. Plaintiff was harmed as a result.
729. Similarly, after the plaintiff began to pursue relief in court against Donais, Hilliard specifically and knowingly contacted yet another attorney in New Hampshire and/or the organization that this attorney worked for (who will be called "Attorney John Doe", as an alias in this complaint, to protect the privacy and of this attorney), and sought to establish a working relationship with that attorney or the attorney's organization. The plaintiff had a relationship with Attorney John Doe whereupon plaintiff sought legal help or advice. This contact by Hilliard, on information and belief, was again done with an ulterior purpose, under a pretextual guise, in effect to create a conflict that would block, prevent, or undermine the ability of the plaintiff to obtain legal assistance or support. Hilliard thus sought to intentionally interfere with that relationship in order to block, prevent or undermine the ability of the plaintiff to further obtain legal assistance, and he evidently succeeded. Plaintiff was harmed as a result.
730. NB: The plaintiff has not disclosed the names of these attorneys at this stage because of privacy reasons that may impact the reputation of these attorneys. Given the delicate nature of this situation, however, the plaintiff will disclose these names under impoundment or in camera, or in discovery. If the plaintiff is required to disclose the names before that, the plaintiff requests that the court so instructs the plaintiff.
731. On information and belief, Hilliard has done this on other occasions with other attorneys, in order to block, prevent or undermine the ability of the plaintiff to obtain other legal assistance.
732. By the above-described conduct, inter alia, the defendants knowingly, improperly, and malevolently, and without lawful justification, intentionally and tortuously interfered with plaintiff's actual and potential advantageous relations.
733. As a result of this intentional interference, plaintiff suffered damages.
734. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages.
735. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.

COUNT 6 - MASS CIVIL RIGHTS ACT VIOLATIONS**(as to defendant Craig Donais and defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC)**

736. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.

A. Summary of MCRA Law

737. A claim is proper under the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act (MCRA), G. L. c. 12, §§ 11H, 11I, when the plaintiff proves that "(1) [his] exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of either the United States or of the Commonwealth, (2) have been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with, and (3) that the interference or attempted interference was by 'threats, intimidation or coercion.' " *Swanset Dev. Corp. v. Taunton*, 423 Mass. 390, 395 (1996), quoting G. L. c. 12, § 11I.

738. "To establish a claim under the [MCRA], the plaintiffs must prove that (1) their exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of either the United States or of the Commonwealth, (2) have been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with, and (3) that the interference or attempted interference was by 'threats, intimidation or coercion.' " *Swanset Dev. Corp. v. Taunton*, 423 Mass. 390, 395 (1996) (citation omitted).

739. Under the MCRA, threats are "intentional exertion[s] of pressure to make another fearful or apprehensive of injury or harm." *Haufler v. Zotos*, 446 Mass. 489, 505 (2006), quoting from *Planned Parenthood League of Mass., Inc. v. Blake*, 417 Mass. 467, 474, cert. denied, 513 U.S. 868 (1994). See *Commonwealth v. Maiden*, 61 Mass. App. Ct. 433, 436 (2004) (a threat exists when "its content in the circumstances ... would cause the target of the threat to fear that the threatened crime or injury might be inflicted"). See *Johnson v. Frei*, 103 N.E.3d 1239, 93 Mass. App. Ct. 1111 (2018).

740. Under the MCRA, a "[threat] . . . involves the intentional exertion of pressure to make another fearful or apprehensive of injury or harm. 'Intimidation' involves putting in fear for the purpose of compelling or deterring conduct. . . . [Coercion . . . [is] 'the application to another of such force, either physical or moral, as to constrain him to do against his will something he would not otherwise have done.' " *Planned Parenthood League of Mass., Inc. v. Blake*, 417 Mass. 467, 474 (citations omitted), cert. denied, 513 U.S. 868 (1994).

741. There must also be evidence of "actual or potential physical confrontations involving a threat of harm," *id.* at 473 n.8, though the confrontation may involve third persons and the threat of harm need not be directed at the plaintiff. See *Redgrave v. Boston Symphony Orchestra*, 399 Mass. at 100-101 (potential physical harm to audience and orchestra members by third persons protesting plaintiff's political views is a confrontation within the MCRA).

742. A plaintiff is not required to prove a specific intent to threaten, intimidate, or coerce for the purpose of interfering with a secured right. *Id.* at 99-100. See also *Sarvis v. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.*, 47 Mass. App. Ct. 86 (1999).

743. Evidence of "threats, intimidation, or coercion" is to be measured by an objective standard, not the state of mind of the person threatened. *Planned Parenthood League of Mass., Inc. v. Blake*, 417 Mass. at 474-475.

744. A plaintiff may state a cause of action under the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act ("MCRA") against a private employer based on respondeat superior. *Pheasant Ridge Assoc. Ltd. Partnership v. Burlington Town*, 399 Mass. 771 (1987). An employer will be found to be vicariously liable under the MCRA for civil rights violations committed by its employee acting within the scope of his employment. *Sarvis v. Boston Safe Dep. & Trust Co.*, 47 Mass.App.Ct. 86, 97 (1999). See also *Wilkerson v. Star Market Co.*, 20 Mass. L. Rptr. 244 (2005).

745. To state a civil rights claim under the MCRA, a plaintiff must demonstrate that a person or persons interfered with his state or federal rights by threats, intimidation, or coercion. See G.L.c. 12, §§11H, 11I; *Haufler v. Zotos*, 446 Mass. 489, 505 (2006) (defining threat as "intentional exertion of pressure to make another fearful or apprehensive of injury or harm[.]" intimidation as "putting in fear for the purpose of compelling or deterring conduct[.]" and coercion as "application to another of such force, either physical

or moral, as to constrain him to do against his will something he would not otherwise have done” (citations omitted)). The above alleges “threats, intimidation and coercion” sufficient to raise a right to relief above the speculative level for violation of the Civil Rights Act.

B. MCRA Claims

746. Donais attempted to interfere with the plaintiff's right secured by the Massachusetts declaration of rights and the US constitution to exercise his first amendment right to provide witness testimony or evidence to the ADO and to bring suit against Donais and the attempted interference was by intimidation or coercion. Donais attempted to intimidate the plaintiff and coerce him not to provide evidence to the ADO.
747. The police called the plaintiff's phone number in Massachusetts and left a message. Plaintiff was intimidated by the message. As an African American, such ominous contact from the police is intimidating. Donais accomplished his mission.
748. When plaintiff first called Donais phone number back on January 6, 2017, Donais did not answer. Plaintiff left a voicemail on Donais' voicemail. Plaintiff had a recording of plaintiff's own voice that was left on Donais' voicemail system. Plaintiff was made to feel as though he should not participate in the ADO proceeding against Donais.
749. Donais then continued with sending baseless defamatory statements to the police to get them riled up and amped up against the plaintiff and his wife, with the goal of getting us arrested or in an escalated encounter with police. It is analogous to the crime of a “swatting” hoax. This was designed to get us to back off from pursuing misconduct complaints or lawsuits.
750. After Donais failed at his attempts to get police to start a criminal prosecution against the plaintiff, though not for want of effort, the defendants pressed the police, fully expecting that the plaintiff would be arrested if the police saw them anywhere in the vicinity of Donais' neighborhood. The potential arrests or detention of the plaintiff by police was intrinsically coercive and, thus, sufficient to meet the plaintiff's burden of showing attempted intimidation or coercion. See *Batchelder v. Allied Stores Corp.*, 393 Mass. 819, 823 (1985) (private security guard's order to a candidate for public office to stop distributing his political handbills at the common area of a private shopping center, which he was doing in a reasonable and unobtrusive manner, was intimidation or coercion within the meaning of the MCRA); *Reproductive Rights Network v. President of the Univ. of Mass.*, 45 Mass. App. Ct. 495, 508 (1998) (university's use of campus police officers to prohibit, under threat of arrest for trespass, student access to a campus building for the purpose of engaging in protected political activity, was “threats, intimidation, or coercion” under the MCRA).
751. Although the defendants themselves would not have been the ones to potentially arrest, detain or engage in a physical encounter with the plaintiff, any potential arrest or detention or physical encounter would have been made at Donais' instigation or direction, without which there likely would have been no such arrests, detentions or physical encounters. In these circumstances, liability attaches under the principle of joint venture. See *Bell v. Mazza*, 394 Mass. 176, 184 (1985). See also *Sarvis v. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.*, 47 Mass. App. Ct. 86 (1999).
752. NB: This is similar to the claim of false imprisonment where a person does not need to participate in an arrest or detention of another person, nor engage in a conspiracy to do so, in order to be liable. A person may be liable for false imprisonment not only when the person's own acts directly impose a restraint upon the liberty of another but also when that person, by providing false information, causes such restraint to be imposed. *Karjavainen v. Buswell*, 289 Mass. 419, 427 (1935) (questioned on other grounds by *Mezullo v. Maletz*, 331 Mass. 233, 239-240 [1954]). *Restatement (Second) of Torts* § 37 (1965) (“If an act is done with the intent to confine another, and such act is the legal cause of confinement to another, it is immaterial whether the act directly or indirectly causes the confinement”). Compare *McDermott v. W. T. Grant Co.*, 313 Mass. 736, 738 (1943).
753. The defendants, by requesting police watch for the plaintiff, and thus seeking to have the plaintiff arrested or detained if seen in or near Donais' neighborhood or area, knowing there was no lawful basis

for the request, were liable for their consequent confinement. See *Kruvelitz v. Eastern R.R. Co.*, 143 Mass. 228, 232 (1887).

754. The defendants were intentionally interfering with the plaintiff's rights. The defendants have employed a variety of methods to harass, threaten, and dissuade the plaintiff from continuing with their misconduct complaint including contacting the police, threatening prosecution, refusing to speak with the plaintiff as required by rules of conduct in certain procedures, false statements to the ADO, to the police, to court staff, to courts, seeking sanctions against plaintiff, conducting surveillance on the plaintiff, which collectively support an MCRA claim. Some of the activities targeted the plaintiff directly.
755. Plaintiff was working with the Manchester NAACP which meeting place was located in the same area as Donais' home address in less than 2 miles apart. Donais knew of the plaintiff's association with the Manchester NAACP. His acts were also designed to interfere with plaintiff's work and association with the NAACP.
756. These constitute a pattern of antagonistic conduct designed to interfere with plaintiff's rights. See, e.g., *Haufler v. Zotos*, 446 Mass. 489, 506-508, 845 N.E.2d 322 (2006) (pattern of "persistent and antagonistic" conduct satisfied MCRA).
757. The MCRA does not require state action. See *Bell v. Mazza*, 394 Mass. 176 (1985) (plaintiff alleging violations of Massachusetts Declaration of Rights need not allege state action); but see *Redgrave v. Boston Symphony Orch, Inc.*, 855 F.2d 888, 904 (1st Cir. 1988) ("The right [to free speech] is to be free of state regulation . . .").
758. Donais went to the police, with the intent of threatening and intimidating the plaintiff to stop him from exercising his right of pursuing, providing evidence or being a witness for attorney discipline complaints about Donais. Donais made statements to the police about plaintiff that he knew was not true, and made allegations of crime that he knew were not true or that the plaintiff did not commit, and which Donais knew was not supported by probable cause.
759. The defendants' behavior (considered in its totality) constituted threats, intimidation, or coercion, based on multiple or repeated acts that if taken individually would be insufficient to make out the claim but if taken collectively are sufficient to constitute threats, intimidation, or coercion. See *Ayasli v. Armstrong*, 56 Mass. App. Ct. 740, 753, 780 N.E.2d 926 (2002) ("While no single point is determinative, the aggregate facts of this case are sufficient to create a jury question whether the defendants' conduct as a whole violated G. L. c. 12, § 11I"); See also *Bell v. Mazza*, 394 Mass. 176, 180, 183, 474 N.E.2d 1111 (1985) (course of conduct consisting of threats, "intemperate epithets," and physical obstruction satisfied MCRA); *Wodinsky v. Kettenbach*, 86 Mass. App. Ct. 825, 835-836, 22 N.E.3d 960 (2015) (series of activities, including threats and physical inconveniences, aimed at forcing plaintiffs from condominium satisfied MCRA).
760. The pattern of abuses by the defendants collectively amounted to threats, intimidation, or coercion under the MCRA. The claim is based on the fact pattern as a whole, not on isolated incidents, any one or more of which might be considered insufficient to support civil rights claim when separated from the rest.
761. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
762. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages.
763. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages.

COUNT 7 - 93A CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT VIOLATIONS

(as to defendant Craig Donais and defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC)

764. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.

765. G. L. c. 93A, Section 11. General Laws c. 93A, Section 11, allows recovery for "the use or employment . . . of an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice." See G. L. c. 93A, Section 2 (1994 ed.).
766. Chapter 93A is a broadly construed remedial statute.
767. Defamatory statements are actionable under G. L. c. 93A. *A.F.M. Corp. v. Corporate Aircraft Management*, 626 F. Supp. 1533, 1551 (D. Mass. 1985). See also *Dulgarian v Stone*, 420 Mass. 843 (1995).
768. Because clients are "consumers" of the lawyer's trade or professional work, the 93A law applies to lawyers.
769. The Supreme Judicial Court has held that attorneys can be held accountable under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 93A, and that can include negligent as well as intentional misrepresentations.
770. The SJC has been held that Chapter 93A, Section 2 includes the practice of law as "trade or commerce" which prohibits "unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce."
771. A lawyer's liability for multiple damages and attorney fees may generally be found under Chapter 93A, section 9.
772. The court looks at the egregiousness of the case in deciding about multiple damages and come down strongly on attorneys who lie and do not do what they agreed to do. This goes beyond negligence, or simply making a mistake that causes damages.
773. The defendants' broadcast of erroneous assertions couched as facts.
774. Defendant Donais and Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC is engaged in trade/commerce as defined by 93A.
775. Defendant Donais and Defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC engaged in unfair and deceptive acts against the plaintiff.
776. These unfair and deceptive acts by Donais/Donais Law Offices PLLC stem from lies told by Donais about communications he had with the plaintiff while plaintiff was a client or prospective client.
777. Racial stereotyping, whether as retaliation or discrimination, perpetrated by falsely characterizing a prospective client interview to injure the prospective client may well constitute an unfair business practice giving rise to a violation of G. L. c. 93A. See *Ellis v. Safety Insurance*, 41 Mass. App. Ct. 630 (1996) (Racial harassment perpetrated during the course of an insurance claim investigation may well constitute an unfair business practice giving rise to a violation of G. L. c. 93A.).
778. Other unfair and deceptive acts by Donais include:
- a. By his own words, Donas took steps to avoid service of process in order to unfairly prejudice the plaintiff.
 - b. Donais took steps to avoid or dodge receiving service of a subpoena by a sheriff.
 - c. Donais changed his address with a court without informing the plaintiff in order to avoid service of process.
 - d. Donais lied to a court about not receiving service of process in order to avoid a lawsuit by plaintiff.
 - e. Donais lied to a court about not receiving service of process in order to avoid a lawsuit by plaintiff.
 - f. Donais used or endeavored to use his police connections to try to trump up a police investigation of the plaintiff in order to intimidate, scare, harass, oppress, scandalize and retaliate against the plaintiff.
 - g. Donais breached his duty to the plaintiff as a prospective client and former prospective client.
 - h. Donais divulged confidential information about the plaintiff to his friend and colleagues.
 - i. Donais acted to enter into the representation of an opposing party adverse to the plaintiff.
 - j. Donais falsely accused the plaintiff (to plaintiff's attorney) of communicating with Donais in order to conflict out Donais from representing certain hotel defendants, which Donais knew not to be true and could not be true, in order to cover up or deflect from Donais' own intentional conflict of interest and breach of fiduciary duty to the plaintiff.

k. Donais also breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing with the plaintiff.

779. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
780. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages.
781. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages.

COUNT 8 – INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
(as to all defendants)

782. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
783. To prevail on a claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress, a plaintiff must show “(1) that the defendants] intended to cause, or should have known that [their] conduct would cause, emotional distress; (2) that the defendants’] conduct was extreme and outrageous; (3) that the defendants’] conduct caused [her] distress; and (4) that [he] suffered severe distress.
784. To be considered extreme and outrageous, the defendants’] conduct must be beyond all bounds of decency and . . . utterly intolerable in a civilized community.” Howcroftv. City of Peabody, 51 Mass.App.Ct. 573, 596 (2001).
785. Intentional infliction of emotional distress requires “extreme and outrageous conduct intentionally or recklessly cause[d] severe distress to another.”
786. Defendants knew that making false accusations that plaintiff frivolously accused Donais of racism, would damage the plaintiff's reputation and subject him to contempt or ridicule.
787. Defendants knew that by intimidating, retaliating, harassing the plaintiff, by deploying their police connections against the plaintiff and by making false police reports against the plaintiff (as African American), it would cause emotional distress for the plaintiff. This is intolerable in a civil society and is beyond outrageous and extreme conduct to subject an African American male (in this day and age where several police killings, police brutality and/or use of excessive force events against unarmed African Americans have been widely publicized in recent national news) to false police reports, to ominous calls/message from the police resulting from the false or unwarranted police reports, and the attendant possibility of false arrest, false prosecution and unnecessary escalated encounters with police resulting therefrom.
788. Defendants have caused harm to plaintiff, including stress, loss of sleep, emotional upset, anxiety, etc.
789. Defendants caused or created emotional distress for Plaintiff.
790. Defendants intentionally inflicted emotional distress on plaintiff, as a direct and proximate result of Defendants actions and inactions.
791. Plaintiff was caused to suffer severe emotional distress as the result of which a reasonable person in plaintiff's position would have suffered similar emotional distress under like circumstances.
792. Plaintiff sustained damages as a result of Defendants' intentional infliction of emotional distress on them.
793. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
794. Alternatively, plaintiff plead a negligent infliction of distress claim, relying upon the same facts and elements of an intentional infliction of emotional distress claim.
795. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages.
796. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages.

COUNT 9 – CIVIL CONSPIRACY

(as to all defendants)

797. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
798. Civil conspiracy is a very limited cause of action in Massachusetts. *Jurgens v. Abraham*, 616 F. Supp. 1381, 1386 (D.Mass.1985).
799. To state a claim for this tort, a plaintiff must allege that "defendants, acting in unison, had some peculiar power of coercion over plaintiff that they would not have had if acting independently." *Id.*
800. Moreover, Massachusetts law recognizes the tort theory of "common design" in which a defendant may be liable for the tortious acts of another.
801. To prove such a claim, two elements must be shown: first, that the defendant and others have agreed explicitly or implicitly to perform the act or achieve the particular result; second, that the defendant's "own conduct must be tortious." *Payton v. Abbott Labs*, 512 F. Supp. 1031, 1035 (D.Mass.1981).
802. To prove their claims for civil conspiracy, the plaintiffs must show an underlying tortious act in which two or more persons acted in concert and in furtherance of a common design or agreement. *Kurker*, 44 Mass. App. Ct. at 188-189.
803. Donais, either alone or in concert with Hilliard and the other defendants, held a "power of coercion" they would not have had they acted independently. By including Hilliard in the scheme to defame the plaintiff, Hilliard was consulted on, and sanctioned the defamatory email to the police. Donais augmented his power to coerce the police into taking action against the plaintiff using Hilliard's presence as a coercive factor to move the police to action. Hilliard evidently agreed or assented to this scheme to harm the plaintiff.
804. Similarly, Ms. Donais encouraged, knew of, and assisted Donais with his defamatory emails to the police about the plaintiff. Ms. Donais therefore engaged in conspiring to defame the plaintiff. By adding his wife's name to his police report and appealing to the sympathy of his police connections regarding his wife, Donais augmented his power to coerce the police into taking action against the plaintiff. Based on Donais' own words in the email to the police, Ms. Donais evidently agreed or assented to this scheme to harm the plaintiff.
805. There is implication from the emails and other communications that they agreed to perform or achieve tortious ends with respect to the plaintiff, including tortious misrepresentation. The false and injurious statements also form the basis of a conspiracy claim. See *Massachusetts School of Law at Andover, Inc. v. American Bar Association*, 952 F. Supp. 884 (D. Mass. 1997).
806. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants' actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff's reputation and standing in the community.
807. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants' actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages.
808. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages.

COUNT 10 - ABUSE OF PROCESS

(as to all defendants)

809. Plaintiff, repeats and reiterates each and every allegation of the complaint, in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.
810. The essential elements of the tort of abuse of process are that: "(1) 'process' was used; (2) for an ulterior or illegitimate purpose; (3) resulting in damage." *Jones v. Brockton Public Markets, Inc.*, 340 N.E.2d 484, 485 (Mass.1975).
811. For abuse of process to occur there must be *use* of the process for an immediate purpose other than that for which it was designed and intended. *Stromberg v. Costello*, 456 F. Supp. 848 (D. Mass. 1978).

812. In order to set forth a claim for abuse of process, plaintiff must establish that “process” was used for an ulterior or illegitimate purpose which resulted in damage. See *Cignetti v. Healy*, 89 F.Supp.2d 106, 125 (D.Mass. 2000), citing *Jones v. Brockton Public Markets, Inc.*, 369 Mass. 387, 390 (1975).
813. Donais numerous knowingly false statements of material fact to the police constitute an abuse of process.
814. Donais maliciously engaged the police in attempt to wrongfully subject the plaintiff to the prosecutorial process including with the intent get plaintiff arrested or formally charged through intentional false statements, false swearing, malevolent pretenses and harassment.
815. Thus, Donais sought to get the police to begin a criminal prosecution of the plaintiff.
816. Although such attempts ultimately failed, Donais still made an attempt to do so.
817. The act of attempting to begin a police prosecution based on false statements is actionable.
818. Donais used this process for an ulterior motive and improper purpose.
819. This was intended to not only intimidate and coerce the plaintiff but to cause him emotional distress.
820. Donais used or intended to use the police reports/criminal complaints to try to coerce the plaintiff to drop his attorney discipline action. NB: This is reminiscent of the same or similar kind of misconduct allegations made against Donais by a Connecticut superior court judge and Connecticut disciplinary counsel.
821. Donais knew there was no probable cause for his police report and personally acted with an improper motive and was motivated by malice. With his “improper purpose”, although the defendant had a technical right to use the legal process, he did so to extort something else from the plaintiff.
822. Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendants’ actions including lost professional opportunities, insult, mental pain and suffering, being placed in fear and anxiety, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, anxiety, lack of energy, mood swings, and sleep disturbances in addition to impairment to the Plaintiff’s reputation and standing in the community.
823. As a direct and foreseeable consequence of Defendants’ actions, the plaintiff has suffered damages.
824. As a result thereof, the plaintiff has been and continued to be injured and suffer damages.

COUNT 11 - BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY/PRIVACY

(as to all defendant Donais and defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC)

825. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully stated herein.
826. Donais had ethical and fiduciary obligations to avoid any conflicting representation with respect to the plaintiff.
827. These obligations are defined by Mass. R. Prof. Conduct 1.7. See *Maling*, 473 Mass, at 339-40; *RFF Family Partnership, LP v. Burns & Levinson, LLP*, 465 Mass. 702, 718-19 (2013).
828. Rule 1.7 provides that a lawyer may not simultaneously represent two clients where the representation of one is “directly adverse” to the other, or even if the representation of one “will be materially limited” by the need to avoid a conflict with the other, without informed written consent from each client. Under this rule, “a lawyer ordinarily may not act as an advocate in one matter against a person the lawyer represents in some other matter, even when the matters are wholly unrelated.” Rule 1.7, comment 6; see also comment 7 (same with respect to unrelated transactional matters). “The purpose of rule 1.7 is twofold”—it serves both “to protect confidences that a client may have shared with his or her attorney,” and also to “safeguard loyalty as a feature of the lawyer-client relationship.” *Maling*, supra, at 340, quoting *SWS Fin. Fund A v. Salomon Bros., Inc.*, 790 F.Supp. 1392, 1401 (N.D.Ill. 1992).
829. “Even after termination of the attorney-client relationship, a lawyer remains bound” to preserve the former client’s confidences and secrets. *Bays v. Theran*, 418 Mass. 685, 691 (1994), quoting *Masiello v. Perini Corp.*, 394 Mass. 842, 847 (1985). “(W)hen an attorney has ceased to represent a client, a conflict of interest may arise in representing a new client because of the attorney’s continuing duty to preserve a former client’s confidences.” *Adoption of Erica*, 426 Mass. 55, 60 (1997).
830. In this matter, Donais violated his duty to the plaintiff in several ways.

831. Donais discussed the client conversation with the plaintiff with several people. These include his wife, Mary Donais, his friend Dave Akridge, and his police officer friends and connections. These communications with his friends violated the rights of the plaintiff.
832. Donais also engaged in the act of representing the opposing party in the matter that involved the plaintiff. That act in and of itself was a breach of fiduciary duty. In doing so, Donais put in motion a series of events that undercut the plaintiff's interests as a former prospective client against the opposing party. Donais should never have agreed to represent the opposing party in the first instance, given that he knew that the plaintiff was involved in the matter with the opposing party that Donais was seeking to represent.
833. Donais also voluntarily engaged in discussion with the police about the conversation Donais had with plaintiff as a prospective client. The police interview recording of this conversation shows that Donais out of his way to violate any ounce of duty he had to the plaintiff as a former prospective client. Furthermore, much of what Donais stated in that interview with the police was untrue, misleading or twisted or embellished adding or stating things that did not occur or were not true. The fact that much of the conversation entailed untrue or misleading statements by Donais still does not avoid the conclusion that Donais violated his duty by having that conversation in the first place. There could be no untrue or misleading statements if Donais did not initiate the conversation. But even in initiating the conversation, Donais did not need to go above and beyond what was necessary. For example, this principle is also shown when a lawyer withdraws from a case and is required to state only the minimum necessary to obtain withdrawal.
834. Donais also had a duty to inform the plaintiff, as a former client, that Donais was going to or had discussed such information with others. Instead, Donais actively hid those occurrences from the plaintiff.
835. The act of hiding such occurrences from the plaintiff is a breach of duty the plaintiff.
836. Rules of professional conduct creates certain duties and obligations of the lawyer to a client or former client.
837. Mr. Donais had inside knowledge of plaintiff's self-disclosed understanding of the strategies, weaknesses and discussions about plaintiff's case from Plaintiff directly. Inside knowledge of such information creates an automatic advantage to the defendants. If the reverse was true, and plaintiff had information about the strategies, weaknesses and discussions about the defendants' approach to defending the case, there would be no doubt that plaintiff would have had an advantage. Such advantage can play out in subtle or not so subtle ways.
838. Similarly, Mr. Donais used his prospective client conversation with Plaintiff against Plaintiff, to directly inflict harm by defaming Plaintiff and accusing him of falsely/frivolously accusing Mr. Donais of race discrimination because he did not take his case. This false accusation against Plaintiff has sullied Plaintiff and subjected him to humiliation in the court proceedings, with the implication that Plaintiff is a frivolous liar who plays the race card without rhyme or reason and is to be discredited as an irrational, unstable, angry person who wildly hurls accusations of race discrimination when there is no valid reason to do so. This diminishes Plaintiff's character and discredits him in the eyes of the court and in the public record.
839. If Plaintiff had never spoken to Mr. Donais on 1-9-17 about a prospective client relationship, Mr. Donais could not have had the opportunity to fabricate this lie against Plaintiff.
840. Mr. Donais has used his position as a prospective lawyer to Plaintiff as a prospective client as a basis to injure Plaintiff by falsely accusing him of falsely accusing Mr. Donais of race discrimination in the context of a conversation wherein Plaintiff was seeking to form an attorney-client relationship with Mr. Donais, and wherein Plaintiff shared with Mr. Donais certain confidential information, thus taking Mr. Donais into his confidences and placing his trust in Mr. Donais. Mr. Donais exploited and abused the trust that Plaintiff extended to Mr. Donais in seeking to have a conversation with him about our case. Mr. Donais turned around and has used that private privileged conversation as a basis to fabricate lies on Plaintiff. This is an utter abuse and ethical travesty that has befallen Plaintiff. This is a breach of fiduciary duty. This also goes to the conflict of interest. Mr. Donais was never going to be able to be loyal to

plaintiff or his spouse, and the trust and confidences plaintiff placed in him, because ultimately, he was loyal to Dave Akridge as a principal for the opposing party. His conflict of interest further created the fuel by which he found it useful to falsely accuse plaintiff, in order to harm and damage plaintiff, his spouse and their case in the interest of protecting and advancing the interests of the opposing party.

841. Mr. Donais' acts also includes a breach of fiduciary duty by divulging information (and fabricated version of it) obtained during a confidential prospective client consultation with the sole purpose of embarrassing, oppressing, burdening, scandalizing, defaming and harming the prospective client.
842. It was malicious act and represented an attempt to harm plaintiff/his spouse as former prospective clients.
843. Mr. Donais has inflicted significant harm upon plaintiff/his spouse in the district court and the superior court and in the public.
844. When prospective clients meet with lawyers they are entitled to the same protections and confidentiality as any other client. The public must be assured that lawyers will treat their confidential client consultations including initial meetings as confidential, and that lawyers will not abuse such information because the lawyer ultimately declined full representation or because the lawyer joined the legal team of the opposing party. This is a logically sophisticated point that being made here. The false statement by Mr. Donais, about plaintiff accusing Mr. Donais of race discrimination, had no bearing on the issue of the disqualification motion of former co-counsel Karl Terrell (i.e. this motion was what prompted the defendants to obtain an affidavit from Mr. Donais). In fact, on January 11, 2017, Mr. Donais failed to tell Mr. Terrell or Mr. Akridge about this accusation from my husband when Mr. Donais disclosed to Mr. Terrell and Mr. Akridge what plaintiff said on the January 9, 2017 call. It clearly would not have been relevant then (even if it were true, which it is not true) which could be the only explanation that Mr. Donais could offer as to why he failed or forgot to mention it then (we know that the real reason he failed to mention it then was because it did not happen and it was thus a lie for him to state this later in March 2017, but I am using this point for illustrative purposes only) and it certainly would not be relevant in March 2017 when Mr. Donais drafted his affidavit wherein for the first time he concocted and fabricated this specious and false allegation against my husband. Mr. Donais intent was clear: to hurt, damage, harm, oppress, defame, scandalize the plaintiff.
845. This is forbidden by the rules. So even if Mr. Donais maintains that his affidavit is true, he still violated the rules of conduct and breached his duty and obligations to the plaintiff as a former prospective client.
846. Hence Mr. Donais' violations are multiple, layered and intertwined with a web of layered misconduct making a very serious combination of violations of ethics that rises to the level of extreme seriousness which is further compounded by the numerous breaches and wrongs that flowed from that to subsequent and continuing events thereafter.
847. Again, this is an intellectually sophisticated point in showing the reasoning that would still arrive at a violation of the rules of conduct and a breach of duty and contract/good faith, by Mr. Donais even if he were telling the truth in his affidavit (which he was not).
848. See Rule 1.6. Confidentiality of Information: "(a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation, or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b)." See also Rule 4.4: Respect for Rights of Third Persons: "(a) In representing a client, a lawyer shall not take any action if the lawyer knows or it is obvious that the action has the primary purpose to embarrass, delay or burden a third person.
849. It should be noted that some lawyers have been disbarred in Massachusetts for engaging in misconduct as outlined above. Many lawyers have been disbarred for perpetrating a fraud on the court, violating several rules, including Rule 3.4. For example, in Matter of Finnerty, an attorney represented a witness called to appear before a federal grand jury. On the attorney's advice, a witness lied to the grand jury, and the attorney was disbarred for that misconduct. In Matter of Terzian, an attorney was disbarred after he was convicted on one count of attempting to procure perjury and on another count of intimidating a witness in a court proceeding. Similarly, in Matter of Jones, an attorney used false evidence in court. An attorney, representing a client in bankruptcy court, failed to present his client's claim within

the permissible time. The attorney supported his motion for an extension with a forged affidavit from his client, not knowing that his client had died prior to the date of the purported affidavit. For that fraud on the court, the lawyer was convicted of mail fraud and disbarred. A lawyer has been disbarred for, among other misconduct, engaging in fraud within BBO proceedings. In Matter of Geller, an attorney falsely denied to the bar counsel that he had represented a certain client. The attorney also provided fabricated letters to the bar counsel that incorrectly documented a refund to the client on an earlier date, in addition to providing other fabricated documents. He was disbarred for this and other misconduct. It is evident that Mr. Donais' conduct outlined herein, especially as it relates to the candor to the tribunal, has violated Rule 8.4 section (a), (b), and (c), in that his perjury/lie would constitute commission of a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty and trustworthiness, and it would also constitute conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit and misrepresentation. Similarly, the fabrication of the race discrimination accusation would further be a violation of Rule 8.4 section (g), in that his perjury/lie was motivated by racial animus and it was intended to wrongly embarrass, harass and burden Plaintiff.

**COUNT 12 - BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT AND BREACH OF IMPLIED COVENANT
OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING**

(as to all defendant Donais and defendant Donais Law Offices PLLC)

850. Plaintiff re-allege and incorporate all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.
851. The law recognizes an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in all contracts, either expressed or implied.
852. Defendant Donais owed to Plaintiff a duty of utmost good faith and fair dealing and thereby was obligated to consider the welfare of Plaintiff, to refrain from acting for purely selfish motives or private gain, and to desist from destroying or injuring the right of the Plaintiff to receive the fruits of the contract.
853. Plaintiff had a prospective attorney client relationship with Donais. The rules of professional conduct and the law treats this relationship as a real attorney client relationship even where there is not an express contract.
854. An express contract is not necessary to form an attorney-client relationship.
855. Plaintiff and Donais had an implied contractual relationship that was implied by the confidential nature of their prospective attorney client relationship.
856. As cited in prior paragraphs, Donais divulged information obtained during a confidential prospective client consultation, with the sole purpose of embarrassing, oppressing, burdening, scandalizing, defaming and harming the prospective client, which is the plaintiff in this case.
857. Donais discussed with several people the client conversation he had with the plaintiff. These include his wife, Mary Donais, his friend Dave Akridge, and his police officer friends and connections. These communications with his friends and connections violated the rights of the plaintiff.
858. Donais also engaged in the act of representing the opposing party in a matter that involved the plaintiff. That act in and of itself was a breach of implied contract and a breach of the covenant of good faith/fair dealing. Donais should never have agreed to represent the opposing party in the first instance, given that he knew that the plaintiff was involved in the matter with the opposing party that Donais was seeking to represent.
859. Similarly, every additional breach or wrongful act that flowed out of Donais' representation of the opposing party is also a breach of implied contract and a breach of the covenant of good faith/fair dealing.
860. Similarly, every wrongful act or harm resulting from the acts of Donais that flowed from the event in which the prospective client relationship was formed is also a breach of implied contract and a breach of the covenant of good faith/fair dealing.

861. By breaching the confidentiality of that prospective attorney-client relationship, and by doing so in a particularly nasty, malicious, bad faith, harmful way, Donais breached this implied contract and the attendant covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
862. Through his actions and inactions, Defendant Donais breached its duty of good faith and fair dealing to plaintiff, intentionally engaged in wrongful conduct, and did knowingly injure or otherwise harm Plaintiff's rights and interests.
863. By the conduct alleged herein, Defendant Donais breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and caused harm to plaintiff.
864. As a result, Plaintiff have suffered damages.
865. NB: The plaintiff does intend to seek damages for this cause of action as an exception to the 3-year statute of limitations, which in this case does not apply because breach of contract claims carry a 6 year statute of limitations, which means every act that is a breach of implied contract described in this complaint is brought timely via this complaint.

**COUNT 13 - RACIAL HARASSMENT & RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL
CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTE 42 U.S.C. § 1981
(as to all defendants)**

866. Plaintiff incorporate by reference all paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein seriatim.
867. Defendants have also violated 42 U.S.C. § 1981.
868. Section 1981 provides: *"All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other. 42 U.S.C. § 1981(a). The statute also states that "[f]or purposes of this section, the term 'make and enforce contracts' includes the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship." 42 U.S.C. § 1981(b)."*
869. Section 1981 guarantees freedom from racial discrimination in the making, enforcement performance, modification, and termination of contracts.
870. Section 1981 also guarantees enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship.
871. To state a prima facie case of a violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981, the plaintiff is to show that: (1) he belonged to a protected class; (2) he sought to make a contract for services ordinarily provided by the defendant; and (3) he was treated in such a hostile manner that a reasonable person would find it objectively discriminatory.
872. In this case, this prima facie burden has been met, as follows: a. The plaintiff is African-American and belongs to a protected class. This is undisputable. b. The plaintiff sought to make and enforce a contract for services ordinarily provided by the defendant. This is undisputable. c. The plaintiff was treated in such a hostile manner that a reasonable person would find it objectively discriminatory. By breaching the contract with the plaintiff and breaching fiduciary duty to the plaintiff, Defendants have interfered with the making and enforcement of a contract.
873. The Defendants breached their contract with plaintiff and racially harassed plaintiff in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 42 U.S.C. § 1981.
874. Defendants have also engaged in racial harassment or aided and abetted in racial harassment of the plaintiff, by treating the plaintiff in a hostile manner through activities that are tantamount to mocking, jeering, and taunting the plaintiff as he sought to resist or oppose racial harassment. The defendants have also sought to racially stereotype the plaintiff as a race-baiter, a criminal, as a violent and dangerous person, and as a troublemaker that should be punished, simply because he has to speak up and speak out against the wrongs done to him by the defendants. The defendants also sought to wrongfully use the police to further engage in racial harassment of the plaintiff in order to intimidate and retaliate against the

plaintiff for opposing, resisting and exposing and seeking to hold accountable the defendants for their racially harassing and racially stereotyping conduct towards the plaintiff.

875. This racially harassing conduct included the false allegation that plaintiff accused Donais of racism because Donais declined to represent him, as outlined previously in this complaint. Attorney Elliott Berry (well-known and well-respected legal aid attorney in NH experienced with discrimination matters) who is plaintiff's former legal counsel, confirmed to the plaintiff that such conduct is racially harassing or discriminatory, as Donais sought to use the plaintiff's race against him as a black male in order to subject him to contempt, ridicule and diminished esteem and credibility. Donais' act of inserting race into his dealings with the plaintiff (which the plaintiff never did) was emblematic of the type of wrongful acts that Donais and the defendants engaged in towards the plaintiff.
876. The defendants also used the fact that plaintiff originally complained of discrimination with the original hotel defendants, as evidence that plaintiff was lying in denying that plaintiff had accused Donais of racism. This is an utterly oppressive and harassing tactic by the defendants that was perpetrated against the plaintiff. This is precisely the kind of sophisticated race trap that Donais had in mind when he concocted the scheme to falsely accuse plaintiff of accusing Donais of racism because he declined to represent the plaintiff.
877. By the above acts stated in the prior paragraphs, the defendants have violated 42 U.S.C § 1981 by racially harassing plaintiff and committing racial harassment against plaintiff because of his race as African American [black].
878. Plaintiff presents an inference of racial harassment/discrimination for which Defendants does not and cannot offer a legitimate non-discriminatory reason for their actions. Any reasons given or to be given by Defendant were or is a mere pretext for discrimination.
879. Defendants have intentionally engaged in racial harassment against Plaintiff with respect to and flowing out of the implied contract that plaintiff had with Donais, because of Plaintiff's race as a black male; and has classified or sought to classify plaintiff in ways that adversely affected his implied contract with Donais and adversely affected his status as a former client and customer of Donais, because of race.
880. Defendants have engaged in a continuing practice of racial harassment, racial stereotyping and racialized character assassination against the plaintiff based on race including use of subtle dog whistles.
881. Similarly, retaliation related to race is recognized as a violation of this statute.
882. NB: Even isolated comments may constitute direct evidence of discrimination if they are "contemporaneous with the [adverse action] or causally related to the [adverse action] decision making process." See *Kennedy v. Schoenberg, Fisher & Newman, Ltd.*, 140 F.3d 716, 723 (7th Cir. 1998) 339. This type of direct evidence of discriminatory intent does not require "a virtual admission of illegality." See *Venters v. City of Delphi*, 123 F.3d 956 (7th Cir. 1997) at 973. For example, direct evidence need not take the form of an admission where the defendant states "I'm [taking this adverse action] because you're in a protected group." See *Sheehan v. Donlen Corp.*, 173 F.3d 1039, 1044 (7th Cir. 1999); see *Venters*, 123 F.3d at 973. The court in *Venters* explained that "the evidence need not be this obvious to qualify as direct evidence." *Id.* And the *Sheehan* court explained why: because such a requirement "would cripple enforcement of the ... discrimination laws." See *Sheehan*, 173 F.3d at 1044. The direct evidence of such remarks must, however, establish that race was an important factor motivating the challenged action. 340. See also *Lounds v. Lincare, Inc.*, 812 F.3d 1208, 1224 (10th Cir. 2015) ("[S]tray remarks can prove to be invaluable insights into biases at every level of consciousness that may be rife but invisible within the workplace.... [They] may bespeak a workplace culture in which certain language or sentiments are tolerated and perhaps encouraged or rewarded.")). 341. Evidence, which includes conduct or statements by persons involved directly reflecting the discriminatory attitude, constitutes 'direct evidence' of discriminatory animus.
883. Unlawful discriminatory practices also include aiding and abetting another to commit an unlawful discriminatory practice. Defendants engaged in intentional conduct in violation of these laws against discrimination and retaliation with malice and reckless indifference with respect to plaintiff's protected rights. Defendants sought to breach the agreement with plaintiff, in retaliation because the plaintiff

opposed and resisted and sought to expose the racial harassment, racial stereotyping and racial ridicule and scorn, and mocking that the defendants had initiated against the plaintiff as a black man.

884. Similarly, markedly hostile treatment is also evidence of retaliatory animus. See also *Christian v. Wal-Mart Stores Inc.*, 252 F.3d 862, 868 (6th Cir. 2001) at 872 (Service is considered “markedly hostile” when it is (1) so contrary to the establishment’s financial interests, (2) so far outside of widely accepted business norms, and (3) so arbitrary on its face, that it supports a rational inference of discrimination. *Id.* at 871).

885. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s intentional, deliberate, and willful racially harassing acts, Plaintiff have suffered damages. Defendant’s actions against Plaintiff have been malicious and oppressive, and conducted in a callous disregard of the rights of the Plaintiff.

IX. SPECIAL ISSUES – STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Statute of limitations

886. This case was filed on Saturday June 18, 2022. The events relevant to the claims for which the plaintiff seeks recovery (for claims that carry a 3-year statute of limitations) occurred in June 2019, 2020, in 2021 and 2022. At all times relevant to the claims and damages of this case, there were less than 3 years that elapsed between these events and the filing of the complaint in this court.

887. NB: The actual statute of limitations deadline (for claims that carry a 3-year statute of limitations) would be 3 years plus 106 days based on the tolling created by the SJC during the Covid emergency in 2020. See *Shaw’s Supermarkets, Inc. v. Melendez*, 488 Mass. 338 (2021) (holding that its 2020 COVID-19 statute of limitations tolling order tolled the statute of limitations for *all* civil actions, not just those actions for which the limitations period would have expired during the tolling period).

888. Hence, all cases that had events starting between March 17, 2017, and June 30, 2020, are allowed automatically to an additional 106 days to the statute of limitations deadline, making it in this instance, Monday, October 3, 2023.

889. Although the plaintiff does not necessarily need to avail himself of this additional time period in order for his complaint to be deemed timely. NB: Otherwise, even without this tolling, the deadline would have been Monday, June 20, 2022 given that June 18, 2022 fell on a Saturday and thus according to the rules, the deadline would bump over to the next business day of Monday June 20, 2022, which is when my e-filed complaint was docketed by the court, after I had e-filed it on Saturday, June 18, 2022 and of which there is proof of it being electronically filed on June 18, 2022.

890. Since the core events alleged started on or about June 18, 2019, or otherwise in or around June 2019, then either way the plaintiff is covered regarding any statute of limitations issue for this complaint for claims that carry a 3-year statute of limitations.

891. It should be noted however that given that the plaintiff e-filed his complaint on Saturday, June 18, 2022, then the actual time period for which the plaintiff can seek recovery for claims that carry a 3-year statute of limitations, goes back 106 days to March 4, 2022. Therefore, for any events that occurred between March 4, 2022, and June 18, 2022, the plaintiff can recover damages for, under a three-year statute of limitation.

892. Also, for any events that took place in 2020 or after, the statute of limitations has not expired for any claims in this complaint.

893. Similarly, for plaintiff’s 93A claims and racial harassment claims under Section 1981, those have a statute of limitations of 4 years and are not expired at this time, if counting from the events that occurred in June 2019.

894. In addition, the plaintiff’s breach of contract claims have a 6-year statute of limitations and are not expired at this time.

895. NB: Although references may have been made to certain events that occurred in 2017 or prior to the year 2019, these are only referenced for context or background and the plaintiff does not intend, in this lawsuit, to seek recovery of damages for these events, that occurred in 2017 or prior to the year 2019, for

claims that carry a 3 year statute of limitations. The plaintiff only intends to seek recovery where possible in this lawsuit for damages flowing from events, known to the plaintiff, that occurred in the year 2019 and thereafter (as it relates to claims that carry a 3-year statute of limitations). These points are stated in order to ward off any frivolous unwarranted statute of limitations challenge by the defendants.

896. However, the plaintiff does intend to seek damages for the breach of implied contract cause of action, as an exception to the 3-year statute of limitations, which in this case does not apply because breach of contract claims carry a 6 year statute of limitations, which means every act that is a breach of implied contract described in this complaint is brought timely via this complaint.

X. CONCLUSION

897. As a result of the above-described acts, the plaintiff has suffered, continue to suffer, and will in the future suffer emotional distress, embarrassment, frustration, anger, and feelings of stigmatization including racial stigmatization from the false allegations, all to his economic and noneconomic damages in an amount to be determined by a jury at trial.

898. The plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorney fees pursuant to statute.

899. The plaintiff asks the court to grant a liberal construction to these pro se/non-lawyer words in a light most favorable to the plaintiff, in accordance with the best practices of modern jurisprudence and in compliance with the US supreme court's directive to all lower courts and tribunals, in *Haines v Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972).

900. The plaintiff requests that this court tries its best to understand what it is that the plaintiff is trying to articulate to the court, and to interpret it in the best way and best light possible, in order to provide appropriate justice as is necessary and required.

901. The plaintiff hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiff, respectfully prays that the Court grant the following relief:

(1) Enter judgment in plaintiff's favor and against Defendants for: any and all damages acceptable by law, including compensatory damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, pre-judgment interest at the legal rate, post-judgment interest at the judgment rate, attorney's fees as may be awarded by the Court, the costs of this action, equitable relief, relief pleaded in the preceding paragraphs, injunctive relief, and such other and further relief as the plaintiff may be entitled to by bringing this action.

(2) Award plaintiff damages within the jurisdictional limits of this court and enhanced damages as appropriate.

(3) Award plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees and costs including service and filing fees.

(4) Grant a pro se liberal construction to this pleading.

(5) Order such other relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

Respectfully Submitted,

Andre Bisasor

ANDRE BISASOR

679 Washington Street, Suite # 8-206

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Dated: May 3, 2023